PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 196 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at A	w	Tons
SUNDAY, August					
22nd ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	....		..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Persia ..		8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	..		..
12th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..		11000
19th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....		..
26th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....		..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	....		..
10th ,,	Arabia . .	8000	....		..
17th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....		..
24th ,,	Moldavia ..	6000	....		..
31st ,,	Caledonia ..	10000	....		..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jiyen Maru	G. Ohta	3784	13th Aug.	25th Aug.
Yebashi Maru	H. Nojiri	4098	21st Aug.	2nd Sept.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	28rd Aug.	4th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	11th Sept.	23rd Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,680.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't got a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. B-5

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Oct. 30th

SAILINGS 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Durham ..	B	5356	....	27th Aug.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	....	9th Sept.

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	832	480	630
London via Marseilles	530	1,038	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea, Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing	Date Time Route.
"LINGA"	2,185.	Saturday, 21st August.	*Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 20th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)
S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons sailing on Friday, the 20th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.
EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons sailing on or about the 21st August calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
18th August, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
EST.MATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq. C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
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J. S. Caskell, Esq (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

Millions use Zymole Trokeys for that disagreeable tickling in the throat, which accompanies a cough. They are soothing in action and pleasant in taste. B-29

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay, about.
S. S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	23st Aug. 1915
* S. S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	14th Sept. 1915

*Will not call at Marseilles but proceed direct to Glasgow.
Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	428	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	880
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	553	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	636	842
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING.
We have just received our first consignment of our New Season's stock of Gentlemen's High Class Suitings in Flannels, Tweeds, Saxines Dorian & Fresco Cloths, all especially woven for Tropical Wear & of the Newest colourings and designs.
SMART FLANNEL SUIST FOR MONSOON WEAR from Rs. 50 Complete
Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd
CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.
Telephone No. 2728,

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mengtien	Sidney
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager
Post Box No. 287.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,275
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion, every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.

Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.

Further particulars from the—

SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, & Apollo Bunder.
Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road 832

BOOTS, SHOES, SHIKAR GOODS—Try Boot Factory, Nasirabad, Rajputana, for Gents, Ladies Children's Footwear, Holdalls, Shikar and Travelling requirements. Best material and workmanship. Lowest Rates. 1523

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED by a young English girl (musical) a good happy home with a lady in return for services as a companion. Apply to Box No. 106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 690

WANTED.—COMPETENT MOTOR CAR DRIVERS for running Motor Launches at Basra. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem with food. Europeans and Eurasians are preferred. Apply in person to the STAFF OFFICER, R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay. 1519

WANTED A LADY to teach English music and needle work to a girl aged 11, in a chief's family in a native state. Please apply quoting minimum salary to Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1494

BURMA BOILER COMMISSION.—WANTED AN INSPECTOR OF BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS.—Applicants must possess a First Class Engineer's Board or Trade or Colonial certificate of Competency.

Salary Rs. 450—10—600 per mensem with conveyance allowance of Rs. 2 per diem, while in headquarters at Rangoon.

The Inspector will be under the European services leave Rules and travelling allowance is admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

All copies of testimonials and certificates must be addressed to THE SECRETARY, Burma Boiler Commission, Post Box 60, Rangoon, on or before the 20th September, 1915. 506

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assistant to the Director of Industries, Madras. Candidates must have received a thorough shop training with a Mechanical Engineering firm in England and should have had some experience of Indian methods also. Preference will be given to men with a Public School Education.

The appointment is a new and temporary one, but may be made permanent later. On this point no assurance can however be given at present. The pay will be Rs. 550 with Travelling Allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach him before 1st proximo.

K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Director of Industries.

Office of the Director of Industries,
Post Box No. 454, Madras 10th Aug. 1915. 790

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—

1. Name of Applicant.
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 300 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent direct to THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 10th September, 1915.

S. B. MURRAY,
600 Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

WANTED.

WANTED a FOREMAN for Structural Steel and Boiler Shop. None but experienced men need apply. OAKES & CO., LTD., "Beehive" Foundry, Madras. 1506

WANTED—A storekeeper for a big Local Spinning Weaving Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials in own hand writing to Box No. 499. 1531

STAMPS—Wanted to purchase a specialized collection of Indian stamps Strong in Victorian, era.—Apply "X. Y. Z." "Bombay Chronicle." 796

WANTED a SMART CLERK, with good speed of Typewriting and knowledge of Gujrati Accounts. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1524

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL—Ghora Gali, Punjab Govt. European High School. WANTED Asst. Master, European. 150—5—175 Govt. pensionable post. Apply the PRINCIPAL. 1493

EUROPEAN LADY would like post as housekeeper in widower's or batchelors' house—or linenkeeper in a large Boarding House or Hotel. Apply to Box No. 106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 700

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply

MANAGER,
1382 Watson's Annex.

WANTED by Oct. 1st Lady Graduate to teach Mathematics in the F. A. and Entrance Classes of the Kinnaird High School, Lahore. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the PRINCIPAL 793

WANTED—For the Maternity Ward of the Ripon Hospital, Simla, a Matron. Salary Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 messing and Rs. 4 dhobi allowance per mensem.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to

THE CIVIL SURGEON,
792 Simla West.

THE BENGAL & NORTH WESTERN RY., CO., LTD.—(Incorporated in England.) WANTED an European or Eurasian Apothecary with qualifications similar to those possessed by Military Assistant Surgeons. Salary Rs. 110—Rs. 160 per mensem.—Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials to be addressed to the AGENT, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur. 795

LA MARTINIERE, CALCUTTA—A Sergeant Steward will be required on September 16th. His chief duties will be to superintend the school servants, supervise the boys' diet, and take ordinary drill. An active, energetic man of sound health and good character is essential. Pay Rs. 120, quarters, and diet allowance of rupee one a day.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL stating date and place of birth, and giving full particulars of education and previous occupation. 791

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the STATE ENGINEER. Only energetic graduates of Civil Engineering with experience, and particularly in Road-making and Irrigation should apply stating terms.

HARILAL M. PAREKH,
Diwan, Baria State.

Hazur Office, Devgad Baria.
11th August 1915. 1498

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—WANTED for temporary service in the Royal Indian Marine, Europeans Gunners (Boatswains) with sea experience of not less than two years. For salary and particulars, apply to—

THE DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine,
BOMBAY.

and

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine, Kidderpore, Dockyard,
1500 CALCUTTA.

WANTED—For the Office of Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Lahore, a Clerk to take charge of the Correspondence Section. Preference will be given to a man with knowledge of shorthand and experience in a Railway, Locomotive or Carriage and Wagon Office. Salary Rs. 160 to 200 according to qualifications.

Applicants should state age and send copies of testimonials to

CARRIAGE & WAGON SUPERINTENDENT,
North Western Railway,
794 Moghalpura (Punjab.)

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1278

FOR SALE—8 h.p. Two seater Rover-Car, Hood, screen spare wheel lamps. Rs. 1,500. Owner leaves Saturday, Major Dudding, Deolali. 1520

TO CYCLISTS & CYCLE DEALERS:—On and from Thursday 19th current, Messrs. W. H. Thorns & Co., will sell at their Hornby Road premises their remaining stock of Cycle, Motor Cycle and Motor Accessories and Sundries. A splendid opportunity to secure a genuine bargain. 1507

FOR SALE, a large and commodious storied BUILDING with Out-houses and a large Compound, situated at the foot of Pali Hill, on Pali-Danda Road, Bandra.

Apply to: Rev. C. A. D'ABREO, R. C. Chapel, Koli Kalyan, via Santa Cruz Rly. Station. 5764

TO BE LET

MEHTA VILLA, from 1-9-15 Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, drawing, dining room, 5 bedrooms, verandah, stable etc. Latest sanitary fittings. Apply within 1487

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—For Europeans or Parsis at Tejpal Road, behind Govalia Tank, Westerly facing open on all sides Second floor, Hall, 3 bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, baths, Rent Rs. 110. Apply KAPADIA, Architect, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 1533

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO MILLOWNERS.

A QUANTITY of aniline dyes specially suited for use in mills has been reserved from the stock of Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., and will be sold to Bona Fide Millowners only. The quantity includes the following colours:—

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Direct Black EA.
Diazo Black BHG.
Direct Deep Black RW Extra.
Sikh Black.
Direct Deep Black E Extra.
Direct Deep Black EA
Pluto Black F Extra.
Pluto Black BS Extra.
Diazo Black BHN.
Methyl Violet 1b
Methyl Violet BB.
Metnyl Violet (in lumps.).
Benzo Fast Green FB.
Benzo Dark Green GG.
Green EA 26718.
Benzo Dark Green B.
Katigen Indigo CLG Ex 1427.
Katigen Red Brown 3 R Conc. 24355.
Katigen Deep Black B27401.
Vat Blue K.A.
Katigen Intensifier B.
Chrysophenine FB 24750.
Chrysophenine B21713.
Auramine BB20835.
Auramine II.
Fast Prima Orange S 22920.
Chloramine Orange FB.
Fast Chrome Orange FB.
Orange RO 26614.
Benzo Red Blue.
Al Indigo Blue.
Benzo Fast Scarlet 4BS.
Delta Purpurine 5B Extra.
Benzo Purpurine 6 B.
Madrasi Fast Red.
Fast Pink BM.
Magenta large crystals 23788.
Scarlet RR 24870.

Tenders are invited from MILLOWNERS for any quantity of the above and should be submitted to the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Secretariat, Bombay on or before the 20th August 1915. No tender received after that date will be considered. All tenders should be accompanied by an undertaking not to re-sell any colours that may be allotted. The undersigned does not undertake to accept the highest or any other offer for any of these colours.

G. S. HARDY.
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.
11-8-15. 1485

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAMJANALLY RAJABALLY has contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those three pieces or parcels of Government Land now formed into one situate at Mahim Agar on the North side of Elphinstone Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement five thousand three hundred and twenty six square yards whereof 1598 square yards are of newly assessed tenure and the remaining 3728 square yards are of Pension and Tax tenure registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 220 and 310, Collector's New Nos. 6/3877, 4016 and a/16891, Old Survey Nos. 505, 506, 507 and 507 and New Survey Nos. 1B/1822, 3/1821, 1/1821, a/1821 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3426(2), 3426(5), 3428(1), 3428(2), 3429(1 & 2), 3429(7 & 8), 3429(9), 3430(1) and Street Nos. 890A, 890D, 892, 892A, 893, 893A, 893F, 893G, 893H, and 894 and bounded on the North partly by the property of F.D.A.D'Sa partly by the property of J. F. Rodrigues and partly by the cart of Mathew DeSilva, on the South by the property of Dadaji Manaji and partly by the land of G. M. Desai on the West partly by the property of M. D'Sa and partly by the property of Jivanji Maneckji, on the East by the land of Thucker Mamraj Lakhmidas.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1915.

MERWANJI, KOLA & Co.,
1528 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

PIECE WORK TENDERS are invited for quarrying lime kunkar and also for burning the same at Diva and Bholi with Government materials for the season 1915-16. Tenders should reach this office by August, 27th 1915.

Tender forms can be obtained from the undersigned's office on any day except Sundays and Holidays during office hours.

(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.

Poona, 12th August, 1915. 1529

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the clients of Messrs. MALVI HIRALAL MODY & RANCHODDAS Solicitors, High Court that they may take away all the papers and proceedings of their matters within 14 days from this Notice otherwise the same shall be destroyed.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1915.

MALVI HIRALAL MODY AND RANCHODDAS,
Solicitors, High Court.
1532

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to nominate 9 candidates for training in the Ranger's course, at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers.

2. Intending candidates should submit their applications to the undersigned personally at Belgaum on 17th September 1915 and should state whether they are willing to serve in the three Forest Circles of the Presidency or in any one Circle only.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1916. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in section 6 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.
(ii.) A certificate of age.
(iii.) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Articles 49 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fifth Edition) signed by the Civil Surgeon of any one of the Districts.
(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—
(a) the B.A., F.A., B.Sc., or Licentiate of Agriculture Examination.
(b) the Matriculation Examination, where no School Final Examination exists.
(c) the School Final Examination, provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation Standard or, for European candidates, a certificate of having passed the High School Examinations with a similar proviso.

N. B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st of the year previous to that in which the candidate desires admission to the College.

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5 Any further information required may be obtained on personal application, by the candidates at the Conservators' offices in Poona, Nasik or Belgaum respectively.

By order,
T. R. BELL,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Via Belgaum, 13th August 1915. 1526

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882

and

In the matter of the Bombay Banking Company Limited (in liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a first dividend of annas four in the rupee has been declared in this matter and that the same may be received at the Bank's office at 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay on the 1st of September, 1915 or on any subsequent day between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. (S.T.) except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

Dividends will not be paid to those creditors who are also contributories and who have not paid the calls upon their shares in the said Company, or are otherwise indebted to the Company.

R. D. SETHNA,
Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Company, Ltd.
1534

NOTICE.

S. & T. NOTICE NO. Emb-6.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport 6th Divisional Area Poona, invites offers upto noon on the 26th instant for the supply of

80,000 lbs Sugar for Ration (Brown)
10,000 lbs Sugar for Hospital (White)

of Indian or Java Manufacture.

Deliveries "as required" from date of acceptance of offer and the whole by the 31st October 1915.

Sugar will be deliverable in trade packings which should be included in the price quoted.

Further particulars on application.

G. W. PALIN,
Colonel,
Asst-Director of S. & T. 6th Divisional area.
Poona, 14th August, 1915 1525

NOTICE.

I beg to hereby give Notice that Share No. 7125, in the Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd., standing in my name has been either Lost or Misplaced. I have applied to the Agents of the Company for a duplicate of the said share and the public are, hereby warned against dealing with the Share which if found should be returned to me.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1915.

LAKHMIDAS NEMIDAS.
270, Bazaar Gate St., Fort, Bombay. 1521

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Deputy Secy. and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th August, 1915. 1522

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, 30th August, 1915, at 6-30 p.m.

G. W. GILCHRIST,
Hony. Secretary.
17th August, 1915. 1535

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS BRADLEY having retired from our firm his interest and responsibility in our business have ceased from this date.

BRADBURY & Co.
1530

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. 5

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BABA DHABU STREET, FULL GULLY, KNOWN AS HYDERABADWALLA PROPERTY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Popatlal Parbhudas and another, the Transferees of a Mortgage, dated 6th April, 1907, and made between the Mortgagor Esmailji Lookmanji of the one part and Dhunjisha Ardeshir Bolton and another of the other part and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Esmailji Lookmanji in pursuance of the Power of Sale given in the Indenture of the said Mortgage, dated the 6th day of April 1907, and also in the Deed of Further Charge, dated the 4th day of March 1912, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the said Vendors of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property, viz.:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Baba Dhabu Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2746, New No. 9747, Old Survey No. 1457 and New Survey No. 4594 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 6867 and Street Nos. 85, 87 and 89 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Baba Dhabu Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the passage and beyond it by the property of Dawoodji Tyebji and on or towards the South by the property of Tyebji Adamji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds, applications may be made to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th August, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SALE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of ANILINE and ALIZARINE COLOURS, manufactured by Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd ex. Prize Vessel "Gutenfels."

Under instruction from Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., acting in accordance with the orders of the Procurator of H. M's. Prize Court at Alexandria, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 19th inst., and on the following day at 10-30 a.m. at Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, and on the following day at 10-30 a.m. at Alexandra Dock No. 1 shed the undermentioned cargo ex Prize Vessel "Gutenfels."

REDS:—Rhodamine 11: Pucca Majithirung: Poucean R. R. R.: Ramjan B: Poucean 2 R. L: Rose Alizarine B: Uncha Gulabee R. B.: silk scarlet: Indian fast Red: Magenta (large Crystals): fast colour 4 B: Deltapurpurine 5 B: Fast pink K.G.: Benzopurpurine, 6 B.: Congo Red F.B.C.: Congo. 3 R.: Diazo brilliant scarlet extra: Rubine. B.: Alizarine Red 2-A.B.B. 20 per cent. yellow earring thin: Alizarine Red. 2-A.B.B. 16 per cent. Lion thick: Alizarine Red 2-A.B.B. 20 per cent. yellow earring thin: congo red 12B.

VIOLET:—Methyl Violet 3B:

YELLOWS:—Chrysophenine F.B. & A.V.G. & G.R. and metanil yellow G.B.,

GREEN:—Superior Green by 5: Surat Green. 3 G: Alizarine Cyannie: Green G extra powder)

BLUE:—Benares blue.

ORANGE:—Algole Orange R. Paste.

BLACK:—Diazo fast Black S. O.: Diamond black P. 2 B.: Brilliant Black B. R. extra concentrated.

2 cases sample of various colours: 1 case microscope, 1 case notice books.

20 kegs sulphuric sulphide of soda.

2 cases medicines.

1 case sterotype plates.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th August, 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES WOOLLEN SUITING MILTONS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, first floor, No. 52, Medows Street, (opposite Tarachand Pursram).

By order of the office concerned:—

4 bales Woollen Suiting Miltons in 4 designs, 12 pieces in each bale, each piece of 45/50 yds. by 50 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th August, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction in CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, CLOSE BY THE CHURCH, WHERE ALL GOODS ARE REMOVED FOR SALE, all the household teak and blackwood furniture by well-known makers comprising of dining table and chairs sideboard, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, hall and corner cabinets, hall centre tables and teapoys, easy low, Curzon and rocking chairs, book case, single and double almira, glass cup board, dirty clothes, baskets, writing dressing, wash-hand tables, fancy teapoys bedroom sofas, chest of drawers, real Persia carpet, and other miscellaneous articles and a few pieces of glass and crockery-ware, etc.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

Goods are on view.

Property of a gentleman:—

1—3½ H.-P Double Cylinder Motor cycle.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET, TARDEO.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Seervai, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Popatlal Mulchand and another, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Dhunbaijee, daughter of Bejonji Hormusji Mistry, and wife of Ardeshir Dadabhoy Ghariwala and Maneksbaw Ardeshir Dady and Bai Aimai Merwanji Mody, two of the children of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Martgage, dated the 16th day of January, 1914, and made between the said Mortgagors and the said Mortgagees, Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th day of August 1915 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land of Foras Freehold Tenure containing by admeasurement 403 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of a large piece of land, registered by the Collectors of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 3581, Old Survey No. 9A and New Survey No. 1A/7010 together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 282B, Street No. 1B and all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Gilder Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ambalal Pranjiwandas, known as "Maneck Building," on or towards the West by Gilder Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Cowasji Hormusji Tabelwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Pestonji Bejonji Mistry.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds, apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagor at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the UNDERSIGNED.

BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th August, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS, COLOUR MERCHANTS, DYERS, BLEACHERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES, COLOURS AND CHEMICALS.

On SATURDAY, the 21st August, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Company, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, (1st floor, opposite the Oak Lane), Fort, the following Dyes, Colours, and Chemicals, lately brought from the Poona Silk and Cotton Mills, to close the partnership account.

COLOURS AND DYES.

REDS:—Columbia Fast Red, Fast Pink, Chloromine Red 8B, Diazo Scarlet 2BL Extra, Diazo Bordeaux 7B, Zambesi Red (Eosine), Eosine Scarlet, Brilliant Croceine, Fast Scarlet, Magenta Chrystals, Alizarine in Lumps, Scarlet TR.

GREENS:—Diamond Green, Fast Green, Immediate Green.

YELLOWS:—Direct Yellow R Extra, Lemon Yellow SH, Thioflavine, Catigene Yellow, Naphtol Yellow, Indanthrene Yellow.

ORANGES:—Gujrat Orange, Mandorine G Extra, Orange N.

BLUES:—Benzo Fast Blue, Fast Blue (Sky) Algole Blue.

BLACKS:—Zambesi Black D, Wool Black 6R, Sulphur Black.

BLUE BLACKS:—Blacks, Browns and other miscellaneous Dyes.

CHEMICALS.

Beta Naphtol, Bichromate of Potash, Antimony Salt, Caustic Soda.

Catalogues will be published and the above goods will be on view at the offices of the Auctioneers from THURSDAY, the 19th August. These can be inspected just now at the Godown of the Auctioneers at Apollo Street, next to the Post Office.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th August, 1915.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1317.

The sale of landed property at Chikalwady Road advertised to take place to-day on account and risk of the mortgagor, Cyriaco Caetano Perreira, is postponed until further notice.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

On account of the underwriters:—

3 cases each containing 6 brass electric fans.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels shigram with a grey arab horse and a set of harness.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 18th August, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.

To-night

TWO SPLENDID DRAMAS

THE LETTER OF THE LAW

A two-reel Drama exposing the conflict between legislations often exaggerated: severity and the better side of human nature

BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED, AND PLAYED BY
M. SIGNORET
OF COMEDIE FRANCAISE
AND

WHOSE CRIME

A unique three-reel Drama which will keep the interest of the spectators keyed up to the highest pitch.

SENSATIONAL AND EXTRAORDINARY
WITH A MONKEY IN THE LEADING PART
ADAPTED FROM THE WELL-KNOWN
DANISH STORY

HISTORIC STERLING
(Scotland)
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE

3 shows nightly 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.
PRICES AS USUAL.

CONCERT AT SHOLAPUR
BY
MISS GAUHARJAN
OF CALCUTTA

MACONACHIE THEATRE
Friday, 20th August, 1915.

Reserved seats :—Rs. 5. 4. 3.

Unreserved seats :—Rs. 2. & 1.

Ladies :—Re. 1.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA
phone NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. 1882

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

The only Film of the moment.
BY

THE KAISER'S ORDERS.
4000 feet 3 reels.

The Film That Shows & Charge Of Our
NOBLE LONDON SCOTTISH.

Time:-7 to 8-30. 8-45 to 10-15. 10-30 to 12.
USUAL HALF RATES.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE 6-30 P.M.
EDWARDES THEATRE 10 P.M.
The Only Variety in Town
Last Night of Present Programme.
LAST NIGHT OF
THE BABY ELEPHANT
LOOK OUT FOR
THE MARCONI BUREAU
ANOTHER LAUGHABLE SKETCH.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
THE LONDON FILM Co. present
"THE KING'S MINISTER"

A bright and breezy British Drama of Political Life in London during the present momentous times, showing some splendid characterisation of England's Leading Cabinet Ministers.

Brilliant Plot. Vigorous Acting. Elaborate Setting. Exciting Episodes.

FRENCH MINISTRY WAR FILMS

The films are authorised to be taken by the French War Office.
This week they show the Famous French Artillery operating in Alsace.

A Pathetic View of an Earthquake.
A Big Hotel Destroyed.

A GIRL LOST IN THE RUINS.

A Sympathetic Escape.

RESCUE BY A LOVER THROUGH FIRE

Showing this week
IN THE POWERFUL DRAMA.
THE
OPERA SINGER'S TRIUMPH.
Another Similar Star Drama
FOR THE HONOUR OF HIS HOUSE
On the screen of the
OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

Time and Rates as Usual.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES
ANNUAL BOXING TOURNAMENT
under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. LORD WILLINGDON, G. C. I. E.
and
Brig.-General W. KNIGHT, A.-D.-C.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E, I. C. S., and Officers, Bombay Volunteer Rifles,

at the
ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
on Thursday 19th, Saturday 21st, and Monday 23rd August, 1915.

Doors open at 9-30 p. m. Boxing to commence at 9-30 p. m.

MANY WEL KNOWN CHAMPIONS ARE TAKING PART.

Booking at B. V. R. Headquarters.
Telephone No. 710.

Admission :—Reserved seats Rs. 10, Season Rs. 5. & 3. daily.
Unreserved Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.

PROFESSOR RAMMURTI.
THE INDIAN HERCULES.
FAREWELL VISITS

Before retiring with his Expert Star European, Japanese, Phillippine and Indian Artistes.

Sholapur	..14th to 17th	August 1915.
Bijapur..	..19th to 21st	,, ,,
Bagalkot	..22nd & 23rd	,, ,,
Badami	..24th & 25th	,, ,,
Gadag ..	..26th & 27th	,, ,,
Hospet..	..28th to 30th	,, ,,
Kuttoor	..31st Aug. to 2nd Sept.	,,

E. PATERSON,
Manager.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
Saturday 28th August
SKATING AND DANCING.
From 9-30 to 12 p. m.
Tuesday, 31st August
CLOSING OF THE RINK.
SPORTS ON SKATES
including
WALTZING, TWO-STEP & FANCY SKATING
Competition.
9-30 to Midnight.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

To-day's All-India weather report indicates that the rainfall has extended into the north Punjab and Kashmir and has continued over the United Provinces. There has been little or no development of the depression over the head of the Bay and the break in the rains still prevails over the greater part of the country. Some local rain has fallen in lower Bengal, west of United Provinces and north Hyderabad and a few falls have also occurred in Konkan and South-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Silchar and Roorkee 1 inch. each, Gorakpur 2 and Madura 3/4.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th August 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.40in. of rain. Skies are clear in the southern half of the division and lightly or moderately clouded in the northern half. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north but normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal in the east Punjab and at Lahore; night temperature is in excess at Lahore but owing to the rainfall in defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan and at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain has been reported from Rawalpindi and light isolated showers from the United Provinces and the Konkan. Conditions are on the whole similar to those obtaining yesterday.

A few showers may occur on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the United Provinces and the submontane districts of the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 17th of August, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	0
Do. (16th)	93.4	81.4	91	..	0	0
Jask	98.5	86.1	90	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	93.6	85.3	81	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.3	83.5	65	..	0.65	—3.41
Rawalpindi	93.8	69.5	89	1.40	7.55	—7.86
Lahore	103.0	84.1	63	..	1.99	—8.36
Hissar	102.9	82.1	53	..	4.13	..
Ambala	96.9	77.7	76	..	9.07	—7.07
Delhi	100.3	83.5	54	..	6.08	—9.96
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	101.4	83.1	49	..	9.47	—6.98
Mainpuri	97.5	81.7	73	..	9.82	—5.51
Jhansi	94.8	79.3	62	..	14.56	—9.34
Cawnpore	89.4	80.5	83	0.62	17.06	—3.04
Allahabad	86.6	76.3	85	0.13	18.86	—3.87
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.1	83.0	78	..	0.06	—1.97
Karachi	85.9	79.0	85	..	0.16	—5.15
Ajmer	94.2	78.4	68	..	7.85	—5.34
Jalpore	95.7	75.2	64	..	7.25	—6.95
Kotah	96.0	79.1	65	..	11.67	—5.99
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.4	77.8	73	..	3.66	—6.54
Dwarka	85.5	78.7	84	..	7.18	—3.53
Veraval	82.4	79.8	82	..	6.02	—7.65
Rajkot	92.8	75.8	75	..	6.49	—12.77
Bhavnagar Para	94.6	78.0	82	..	7.37	—5.56
Surat	87.1	77.7	90	0.01	19.63	—10.49
Ahmedabad	94.7	76.6	74	..	9.11	—13.49
Deesa	94.9	76.9	77	..	4.30	—11.97
Neemuch	86.7	73.0	80	..	12.35	—4.81
Indore	87.8	72.3	76	..	14.54	—5.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.3	76.3	75	..	48.49	12.18
Saugor	89.7	73.2	74	..	20.26	—9.44
Hoshangabad	88.9	75.2	83	..	25.11	—5.55
Khandaw	88.3	75.2	84	..	15.99	—1.72
Akola	90.0	75.7	71	..	17.72	—1.64
Amraoti	89.4	75.4	71	..	16.02	—3.78
Nagpur	92.4	74.5	77	..	27.81	—1.45
Chanda	90.3	74.8	80	..	20.95	—11.13
Raipur	92.3	77.1	82	..	25.53	—5.33
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.3	79.8	83	0.01	56.90	4.38
Ratnagiri	84.5	75.7	77	0.05	60.95	—15.14
Mormugao	85.1	75.4	97	0.20	61.08	—11.59
Karwar	85.1	76.2	91	0.01	65.01	—26.99
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.9	70.0	70	..	12.83	1.73
Ahmednagar	85.1	64.9	67	..	13.47	3.67
Poona	83.2	60.1	86	..	24.51	10.00
Sholapur	94.0	71.1	68	..	10.38	—1.31
Bijapur	91.5	70.3	69	..	6.12	—1.00
Belgaum	79.1	66.0	89	..	30.70	—0.18
Aurangabad	85.0	69.4	77	..	18.98	4.45
Nizamabad (Indur).	92.8	73.9	81	0.03	12.04	—8.91
Hyderabad	91.2	75.5	82	..	18.85	4.55
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.8	75.0	80	..	71.84	—16.91
Calicut	83.4	74.1	93	..	73.93	—2.17
Cochin	82.6	75.0	86	..	65.70	6.83
Colombo	85.4	78.1	85	0.01	21.08	6.33
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.3	78.2	79	0.02	15.83	1.22
Bellary	96.0	73.7	61	..	10.91	5.81
Cuddapah	103.0	81.9	55	..	9.54	—0.86
Madras	93.5	81.4	76	..	?	?
Bangalore	89.6	66.4	73	..	10.48	0.55
Coimbatore	87.5	72.1	84	..	6.35	2.71
Trichinopoly	100.8	77.9	68	..	4.68	0.30
Negapatam	97.8	80.5	74	..	3.73	—1.09

SIR JAMES MESTON AT ALMORA.

PLEA OF THE U. P. MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

Sir James Meston in the course of his brief tour in Kumaun, paid a visit to Almora. In the course of his reply to an address of the Municipal Board, his Honour paid a tribute to the soldiers who have gone to the front from the Kumaun Division, especially to the deeds of the 30th Garhwalis Regiment, which will be written in some of the most brilliant pages of European history. "Some of these brave men have come back laden with glory to induce others to follow their examples." His Honour then called attention to the duty of the Government and the public to succour those who are striken and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

"TO OPEN AN ERA OF GREATER FREEDOM AND VITALITY."

Regarding the Municipalities Bill, his Honour said:—"I have seen it suggested that we are proposing to forge fresh fetters on the boards, but before you endorse any such criticism I would ask you to look at the existing law to ascertain what control the central Government reserves over local bodies in the countries of Europe and above all, what is the underlying purpose and intention of the measure. When you have studied these aspects of the Bill and when you realise that we want to make Municipal self-Government a partner in our work of administration, you will not mistake the regulation for interference or a definition of duties for want of confidence. The Bill is not in any sense a reactionary measure. It is precisely the reverse, for I trust, that it will open an era of greater freedom and vitality in Municipal institutions."

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 17th August 1915, was 29.979 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. al aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay 16th August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.783	inches.
Temperature of Air	82.5	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6	,,
Dew Point	75.8	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.803	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	0.2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.3	,,
Minimum do. do.	79.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	188	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01	inches.
Total fall during month	2.31	,,
Do. do. year	58.31	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 17th.....	0.02	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay. Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
		Aug.	h	m	ft. in.		Aug.	h.	m	ft. in.
Tu.	17	m	4	29	25 10	17	m	9	53	20 9
			4	5a	25 7			10	36a	17 0
W.	18	m	5	48	25 6	18	m	11	39	21 7
			5	15a	24 9			11	57a	17 2
Th.	19					19				
Fr.	20	m	7	22	25 10	20		1	35a	21 4
			6	48a	24 5					
Sat.	21	m	8	44	26 7	21	m	1	22	17 0
			8	14a	24 9			2	51a	20 6
Sun.	22	m	9	40	27 6	22	m	2	32	16 7
			9	26a	25 7			3	49a	19 4
Mon	23	m	10	26	28 4	23	m	3	32	16 2
			10	25a	26 7			4	35a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week;—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 17 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h. 6m.
,, 18 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h. 5m.
,, 19 (Thursday)	,, h. m.	,, h. m.
,, 20 (Friday)	,, 6h 21m	,, 7h. 4m.
,, 21 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,, 22 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,, 23 (Monday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 7h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Perigee, July 24th, 10-9h. a.m Full Moon 26th, 5h. 41-0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Aug. 3rd 2h. 57-3m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 8-1h. p.m.; New Moon 11th, 4h. 22-4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 47-0m. a.m

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 17th August 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 17th Aug. '15. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.01	56.90	57.29	60.62
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.23	60.76	58.65	71.12
Esplanade[Gokuldas Tej. Hospl.]	0.04	56.78	61.14	70.20
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	62.75	68.11	73.09

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Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd
DRAPERS OUTFITTERS
The Arcade BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

REDUCED ACREAGE OF INDIAN COTTON

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, August 17.

As we have had occasion to remark before, it does not require a very stimulating incentive to work up a little excitement in our local Cotton Market. A telegram from Lucknow, announcing that the Irrigation Department's returns indicated a shortage of 68 per cent. in the area sown, was therefore seized upon to-day as the excuse for creating a mild hub-bub. The prices for new crops were accordingly forced up about Rs. 5 all round on yesterday's closing prices, and the gamblers in the bazaar had quite a merry afternoon trying another "fall" with Dame Fortune in the types of the staple which have been specially set apart for the purpose. We should be sorry ourselves to speculate a groat on the accuracy of any departmental forecasts, but still the incident is instructive, inasmuch as it affords a tolerably safe clue to what will happen one of these odd days, when something of a decisive nature occurs on the field of battle, and the Central Powers get into line to meet their Waterloo. If the adverse conditions produced by the existing war are considered to be so great on prospective cotton consumption as to ensure a huge unsaleable surplus of the staple already in sight, it is remarkable how sensitive the markets are to the various rumours which crop up from time to time. If the world's consumption and the visible supply have been correctly estimated the markets at the present moment should be absolutely insensible to adverse weather conditions or reduced sown areas, for the shortage incurred this way could only be the means of keeping prices where they are, because, we are confidently told in the absence of anything untoward happening to the new crops, the surplus will be so large as to cause a serious decline in rates. When, however, we see cotton operators eagerly straining at the leash to jump off the "mark" and not miss the psychological moment for loading themselves up with the staple, the inference is irresistible, that the position as evolved by statisticians and industrial economists is a sham and wholly untenable. They don't really believe in what they preach, but have to say something to support their reputations as experts in the trade. The situation affords no parallel in industrial history, and there is no precedent to lay hold of as a guide to indicate how far the immense financial wastage will affect the purchasing powers of the nations involved in the war, and to what extent the monetary chaos will prejudice even neutral States. For this reason, as it is not possible for cotton trade experts to arrive at any safe conclusions based on the principles they have hitherto been familiar with, they sit on the fence indulging in speculations on the business data which are immediately before them, *viz.*, the existing war conditions of trade, and give forth their homilics accordingly, in the shape of elaborate statistics on supply and demand from this point of view only. The question of how the colossal war wastage and deficit in cotton goods caused by the stoppage of mills during the past year is going to be adjusted, is adroitly burked, and post-war conditions are conveniently left to look after themselves, the result being that Governments are induced strenuously to advocate reductions in sowing acreage, preparatory to producing privations and starvation in textile goods in the near future, which will prove almost as great a disater to the people as a famine in foodstuffs. If this reduction of 68 per cent. in the early sown cotton in some areas India, which we have referred to, is the outcome of the policy we were threatened with by the Member for Commerce and Industry in some of his public utterances, the Department may find out a little later, it has shouldered a responsibility which will take some carrying.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

Liverpool, Aug. 16th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		800
" " Imports		9,000
Mid. Americans		5.44
Egyptian F G. F.		7.65
New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	October ..	9.28
	January ..	9.69
New York Official noon call	October .	9.30
	January ..	9.70
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	October ..	9.10
	January ..	9.50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 16th.

Estimated	8,000
Total Imports	9,000

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.29	5.27
Aug.-Sept.	5.29	5.27
Sept.-Oct.	5.31	5.29
Oct.-Nov.	5.39	5.37
Nov.-Dec.	5.44	5.42
Dec.-Jan.	5.49	5.47
Jan.-Feb.	5.53	5.51
Feb.-Mar.	5.57½	5.55
Mar.-Apl.	5.62	5.60
Apl.-May	5.65	5.63
May-June	5.69	5.67
June-July	5.72	5.70
July-Aug.	5.75	5.73

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 16th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.29	5.31/32
Aug.-Sept.	5.29	5.32
Sept.-Oct.	5.31	5.30
Oct.-Nov.	5.39	5.46
Nov.-Dec.	5.44	5.41
Dec.-Jan.	5.49	5.50
Jan.-Feb.	5.53	5.55
Feb.-Mar.	5.57	5.59
Mar.-Apl.	5.62	5.63
Apl.-May.	5.65	5.67
May-June	5.69	5.70
June-July	5.72	5.73
July-Aug.	5.75	5.76

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 16th.

M.G. Bengal Good	3.95d.
" " Fully Good	4.10d.
" " Fine	4.25d.
No. 1 Oomra Good	4.40d.
" " Fully Good	4.55d.
" " Fine	4.70d.
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good.	4.45d.
" " " Fine..	4.75d.
" Broach Good	4.85d.
" " Fully Good	5.00d.
" " Fine	5.15d.
" Scinde Good	3.95d.
" " Fully Good	4.10d.
" " Fine	4.25d.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Idle.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5⅛
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅛
" " " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4⅛
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£ 250,000
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of ngland about	£ 1,800,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	9,000
" Exports to Great Britain } " " to Continent }	4,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.24
Previous closing price	9.32
Futures at New York Jan.	9.65
Previous closing price	9.72
Spot Cotton at New York	9.30
Previous price	9.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	8.94
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.07
Previous price	9.15
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.46
Previous price	9.55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅞
Demand Bills	4.67.25
Silver Commercial Bars	47

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 13th.

War Loan 3½% 1925-1928 ..	£ 92½
War Loan 4½% 1925-1945 ..	£ 98 1-16

Exchange on London at Paris Francs 27.64

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 16th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, July sellers.	57/3
Tone :—Inactive.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July sellers.	57
Tone :—Inactive.	
Choice Whillte Karachi, per 492 lbs. I.F. August sellers.	57
Tone.—Inactive.	
F. A. Q. Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.C.I.F. July sellers.	56/7½
Tone.—Inactive .	
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	1,690,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal
Victorian. Nominal.
New South Wales. Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sept. Sellers	56/6
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship August-Sept. Sellers	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship August-Sept. Value	55

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September Sellers	50/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Augt.-Sept. Hull Sellers	£8-10

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£68
Copper Braziers Nominal	
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	80
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£18-10
Hard Spelter	£47½
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value.	25

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 14th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-December	19/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September-December	21/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December ..	21/9
Calcutta Linseed Buyers Aug.-Sept.	54

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-Sept.	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Sept.-Oct.	2/4½

Mr. Bryane, of the Punjab Commission, who recently offered himself for active service, has been posted at Marseilles.

No date has definitely been fixed for the removal of the Punjab Government offices from Simla to Lahore, but it is understood that the offices will close in the summer Capital about the 31st October.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 17

The market this morning was strong with new Broach quoted Rs. 252.

In the afternoon prices advanced Rs. 2 but at Colaba prices eased a little owing to lower American advices and the market was steady at about morning rates.

Some business was done in new Broach and Akolas.

Ready cotton was in fair demand.

We quote :—

Fine Bengal, September, 176.

Fine Khamgaum/Akola, September, 210.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, January, 197.

Fine Khamgaum/Akola, January, 220.

Good Broach, April, 252½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			252	Apr. 25'16
M.G. "				
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	201	196	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm. ..	221	..	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Bhangaltote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M.G Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..			..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	200	..	..	Sept. '15
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	221	Do.
H. G. Western	..	..	192	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	200	Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	..	222	Do.
M.G. Compta	..	..	218/9	Do.
M.G. Bengals	177	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 16th August, 1915 :—

Cotton	3,532 bales.
Wheat	4,325 cwts.
Linseed	3,771 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	5,601 "
Ginjellysseed	182 "
Poppyseed	24 "
Groundnuts	1,376 "
Castorseed	6,873 "
Rice	6,951 "
Myrabollams	800 "
Cottonseed	11,895 "
Mowraseed	85 "
Gram	1,280 "
Joowar	2,220 "
Barley	4,433 "

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference
Khandesh ..	247,048	475,499	—227,551
Central India ..	180,722	258,780	—78,058
Barsi & Nagar ..	160,066	290,100	—130,034
Berar	432,039	511,985	—79,946
Central Provinces	217,701	296,434	—78,733
Dholleras	200,014	428,674	—228,660
Broach	242,124	400,058	—157,934
Compta & Dharwar.	185,732	223,747	— 38,015
Westerns ..	170 294	120-206	pl. 50,088
United Prov. ..	381,049	484 562	—103.513
Rajputana ..	87,337	158,546	— 71,209
Sind	110,153	61,749	pl. 48,404
Persian	814	1,128	— 314
American	195	2,305	— 2,110
Egyptian	726	1,718	— 992
Other Sorts ..	1,975	1,280	pl. 695
Total ..	2,627,889	3,725 771	—1,097,882

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... R. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-10, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 9-8, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-7, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-12, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts ..... Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 23-8, B. T. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 44, B. T. per cwt.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d.
D..D. Mail	1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 7/8d. from 15 Sept.

Banks Buying Rates :—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. forward	1s. 4 3-16d. Sept.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready.	1s. 4 7-32d.
France 3 m-s. do.	Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	131⅛
Do. Shanghai	168
60 d-s. Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	23-0-0
Australian Do.	24-8-0
Bombay Do.	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-6
English Dragons	15-4-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

To-day the Cotton Mill Share Market opened at yesterday's closing rates but during the course of the day a steadier feeling prevailed and a slight advance was recorded at the close. Tata Iron and Steel shares in consequence of a brisk demand and in the absence of sellers remained very firm and business was done at improving rates.

In Mill Shares for September delivery Davids closed at Rs. 535, Fazulbhai at Rs. 373¾, Standards at Rs. 887½ and Madhavji at Rs. 1,090.

Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,387½, and Centrals at Rs. 1,782½.

Indore-Malwas changed hands at Rs. 176½. Currimbhai at Rs. 187½ and Crescent at Rs. 87½. Kohinoors stood at Rs. 602½.

Bombay Electric Tram, Co., ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 201 and Preference at Rs. 165 x.d.

Bombay-Burma Treading Corporation shares moved up to Rs. 895.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 106 and deferred to Rs. 208 for September delivery.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,567½. Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 54½.

Upper Sind Light Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 111, Sind Light R.y shares at Rs. 161.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. B-26

Amritsar Patti at Rs. 152 and Central Provinces (old Issue) at Rs. 111.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 89¼.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97¼.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

A CORRECTION.

In yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle," the shares of the National Bank were erroneously quoted through a printer's error. Although the shares are not obtainable in the Bombay Market they are quoted in London at £41 or Rs. 615 locally.

INLAND TRADE OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY FIGURES.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

An official account published to-day shows that the total inland trade of India (both rail and river borne) during 1913-14 as regards quantity amounted to 67,502,000 tons as compared with 68,796,000 tons in 1912-13 and 54,027,000 tons on the average of previous three years.

The inland trade of the British Provinces (excluding that of seaports) was 60.82 per cent. and that of the sea ports 33.27 per cent.

The rail and river borne trade of Calcutta was by far the largest and represented 18.4 per cent. of the total inland trade of British India or nearly three times that of the Bombay port, the imports alone accounting for 14.47 per cent. of the total inland trade registered.

Bengal excluding Calcutta follows with a trade of 10,247,000 tons or 15.18 per cent. of the total inland trade. The total trade of Bengal (including Calcutta) amounted to 33.58 per cent.

The trade of the Bombay port was 7.01 per cent. and that of the Bombay Presidency (excluding the port) 5.46 per cent. The total inland trade of the Bombay Presidency (including the Bombay port) amounted to 12.47 per cent. or a little above one-third of the trade of Bengal with Calcutta.

The large excess of exports over imports of Behar and Orissa is due to heavy despatches of coal and coke which amount to over 80 per cent. of the total exports from that province.

COTTON CULTI TION IN UNITED PROVINCES.

REMARKABLE FALLING OFF OF 68 PER CENT.

(News Bureau.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 17.

According to the returns received from the Irrigation Department the total area of early sown cotton up to the end of June amounted to 117,015 acres as compared with 363,658 on the previous year or a falling off of 68 per cent. Though some rain fell in the first week of July in the upper and central Doab which are the principal cotton growing tracts of the provinces it was in most places insufficient for sowing as the monsoon did not set in properly.

The cotton crop sown in early part of July has germinated satisfactorily but on such data as are at present available it is estimated at 1,050,000 acres showing a decrease of about 6½ lakhs of acres or 38 per cent.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON ACTUARY'S REPORT.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

A resolution by the Government of India will be issued shortly dealing with the recent statements of accounts and acturial reports in respect of life assurance companies.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The Share Market opened with a very strong inquiry for jute shares reflected in the large list of transactions reported and the advance in price all along the line. So engrossed were the brokers with jute shares that no other section of the market had an opening. To-day's quotations are :—New Auckland 126, Belvedere 167½, Baranagar 88, Dalhousie 152, Howrah 149, Kinison 320, Kankanarah 296, Kamarhatty 199, Lawrence 158, and Standard 207.

Calcutta baled jute market is firm though without great deal of business doing.

The following transactions were reported in Government papers 3½ per cent. quoted at 89/2 and small sums at 89/7.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOLARS

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The Government of India have made all arrangements for training the technical scholars who have been selected to proceed to England. The majority of them will sail from Bombay by s. s. Mooltan about the 5th of September.

Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School, Acharyappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.

Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road, Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 17th.

Cilicia	Battison	Aden
Trelawny	Owen	Port Said

DEPARTURES.

August. 17th.

Nore	Aubury	Shanghai.
Reapwell	Williams	Mostyn Deep.
City of Durham	Hoppins	Liverpool.

The following steamer received Port clearance yester day.

Steamer Dairen Maru for Kobe

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading

Steamer Trelawny for Liverpool
" Ujjain arrived for Calcutta

S. S. Inaho Maru :—The O. S. K. steamer Inaho Marru left Singapore for Colombo via Port Swettenham and Penang on the 15th instant.

S. S. Trelawny :—The steamer Trelawny, 3,478 tons, Captain J. Owen, arrived here yesterday from Port Said, which port she left on the 1st instant, in ballast.

S. S. Silicia :—The steamer Slicia 2,352 tons, Captain Henry Battison, arrived here yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 8th instant in ballast.

S. S. Nore :—The P. and O. Co's China mail steamer Nore, 4,188 tons, Captain Aubury, left Bombay yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Durham :—The steamer City of Durham, 3,460 tons, Captain E. G. Hoppins, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Reapwell :—The steamer Reapwell, 2,192 tons, Captain J. E. Williams, sailed yesterday for Mostyn Deep. via Liverpool, with a cargo of manganese ore on board.

S. S. Dairen Maru :—The steamer Dairen Naru, 2,487 tons, Captain Naru will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo on board.

Tuesday, August 17th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
B Manningtry	Roope	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Warturm	Thompson	J. Finlay & Co
M. Nairung	Grant	T. Morrison

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	K. N. & Co
Indravati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Dunster	Jones	J. Mackintosh & Co
2 Jinsen Maru	Ota	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Dairen Maru	Naru	N. Y. K.
4 Pertyrich	Manley	T. M. & Co
6 Firenze	Merlo	Italian M. S. N. Co
7 Kratos	Hallberg	T. M. & Co
9 Vita	Cammack	M. & Co
10 11 Java Maru	Fuchigami	N.Y. Kaisha
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15 Sardar	Ockerjl	P. & S. N. Co
16 Iwarka	Prince	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Polyktor	Theopulatos	D. Nanjee & Sons
4 Kashuir	Irwing	P. & S. N. Co
6 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Buyo Maru	Kamstaka	Shaw Wallace & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Jehangir	T. M & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	MacDonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macintosh	Lennox	T. M. & Co
Cilicia	Battison	
Firozzi	Alexander	T. M. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Helford Hall	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co
Maur	Svensen	F. E. Campbell & Co
Nurani	Thompson	T. M. & Co
Ruadua	Andresen	M. M. Co
Trelawny	Owen	

EXPORTS.

August 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 122 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 50 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 39 bales wool, D. Koondanmal; 104 bales cotton waste, P. Dhunjibhoy & Sons; 2,335 cwts. linseed cake, Bruel & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 15,358 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwts. mowra seed, Ralli Bros.; 7,719 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 4,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 1,240 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,999 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 60 cwts. cuttle fish, M. Jafferbhoy; 18 bales cowhides, A. Cassum; 9 bales cowhides, E. Sewji; 20 bales cowhides, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 150 cwts. almond seeds, M. Jafferbhoy; 52 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 25 cwts. beeswax, N. Kasam; 85 bales goat skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 17 cwts. cardamoms, N. Kassam; 14 tons, linseed oilcake, L. & T. Barraclough & Co.; 45½ cwts. sandalwood, pierce Leslie & Co.; 29 cwts. cane sticks, K. Ida & Co.; 120 cwts. dry chillies, P. Mehrally & Co.; 1,910 cwts. groundnut oil cake, M. Jafferbhoy; 4 cases cotton curtains, L. B. Bhootwala.

Homayun (s) 100 bales hemp, G. Veerji & Co.

FOR HULL.

Dunster (s) 1,200 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros.

Homayun (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

Grelawrey (s) 1,500 cwts. cotton seed, O. Govindji; 1,551 cwts. myrabolams, O. Govindji; 49,904 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR GENOA.

Nairung (s) 831 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 600 bales cotton, Walter Pavri & Co.

Firenze (s) 210 bales cotton, C. Boggiano & Co.; 50 bales sawri cotton, C. Boggiano & Co.; 500 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano & Co.

Polykter (s) 3,003 cwts. rape seed, C. Boggiano & Co.; 10,010 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano & Co.; 2,000 cwts. gingily seed, K. Devchand & Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Firenze (s) 25 bales cotton, Kiddle Reeve & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Ferenze (s) 1,001 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano & Co.; 2,250 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano & Co.

MANCHESTER OR ANY PORT IN U. K.

Cilicia (s) 5,650 tons, manganea ore, T. Morrison & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Java Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.

Jinsin Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 600 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Java Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 3,300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Jinsin Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.; 1,100; bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Jinsin Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, F. Nishimatsu & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Jinsin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Jinsin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton, N. M. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Clan Macintosh from Delagoa Bay, Agents, Turner Morrison & Co.:—6,044 tons coal.

S. S. Pandua from Mombassa, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—449 tusks, 3 pieces ivory, 3 cases, 1 bag, 5 nos. hippo teeth, 16 baskets oranges, 22 bags pepri, 1,029 bundles cloves, 21 bags coffee, 1 case tortoise shells, 24 bags cardamoms, 900 bales cotton.

S. S. Jinsin Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha :—98 packages colour, 25 cases vermouth, 7 cases soap, 11 cases milk, 9 cases mineral water, 46 cases chocolate, 1 case copper thread, 4 cases watches, 21 cases conserves, 3 cases saffron, 1 case perfumery, 11 cases saccarine, 23 cases laces, 11 cases gold thread, 1 case cotton goods, 16 cases imt s. lametta, 210 cases starch, 1 case liver thread, 2 cases silk tinsues, 6 cases silk and cotton goods, 40 cases liquors, 1 case champagne, 234 cases brandy, 15 cases wine, 1 case musk, 5 cases oil, 19 cases drugs, 3 cases musical instrument, 2 cases motor car, 33 cases mixed tissues, 6 cases cinema accessories.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—16 boxes bar gold, 321 bars silver, 3 box specie, 5 boxes coins, 1 case cigarettes, 4 packages fishing rods.

S. S. Dwarka from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—202 bags beans, 1 bundle specie, 15 cases c. p. goods, 23 bales wool.

S. S. Vita from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—9 tons pears, 53 bundles m. roots, 6 bags c. seeds, 136 bags raisins, 60 bundles r. buds, 212 boxes, 45 baskets, 990 bags dates, 33 bales sowa seeds, 9 bags khusta, 2 cases thread, 1,967 bags rice, 10 bundles, 7 jottas asafoetida, 794 bags wheat, 345 bags rape seed, 27 bags grain, 30 bags gram dall. 50 bales, 1 case c. p. goods, 1,231 bales cotton, 11 crates, 1 case c. p. slates, 113 bundles mats, 20 bundles wool, 3 bundles skin. 12 bundles s. fish, 8 baskets, 7 crates pomegranates, 4 bundles cuttles.

S. S. Java Maru from Kobe, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha :—161 cases refined camphor, 1 case vaseline, 1 crate stoves, 12 bales isinglass, 8 cases glass mirror, 23 cases gin, 3,200 cases lubricating oil, 300 bales dry ginger, 14 cases peppermint crystal, 5 cases peppermint oil, 1 case menthol, 100 bundles copper sheets, 2 cases spectacles, 13 cases knitted goods, 1 case vegetable oil, 17 cases silk goods, 153 cases cotton goods, 4 cases roller cloth, 4 cases lacquereduare, 200 cases procelain ware, 40 bales staraniseeds, 1 case leatherware, 6 cases soap, 4 cases mattings, 1 case perfumery, 1 case hair oil, 33 rolls earthenware, 2,400 casks cament, 610 bags sugar, 10 crates k. d. oil, 421 pieces lead, 50 bags, nutmegs, 1,386 pieces planks, 1,288 bundles rattans, 631 bags sago flour, 50 bags plumbago, 8 cases tea, 2,827 bags rice 800 bags betel nuts.

S. S. Firenoze from Genoa, Agents, Maritama Italia :—923 cases, 136 bales cotton goods, 34 cases twist, 1 case mixed p. goods, 2 cases linens, 2 cases woollen goods, 2 cases woollen and cotton goods, 122 cases, 10 bales silk waste yarn, 17 cases silk goods, 8 cases watches, 2 cases umbrella parts, 1 case filigree, 2 cases conserve, 2 cases sausages, 7 cases confectionary, 15 cases olive oil 8 cases lamps, 21 cases, 82 packages vermicelli, 4 cases talking machine, 10 cases wine 1 case olive, 14 cases copper foils, 600 kegs lead ore, 84 cases cochineal. 2,549 bags almonds, 210 cases styrex, 10 bundles dry roots, 500 bags seeds, 2 lots asphalte, 1,034 bags cummin seeds, 5 cases essence, 500 bags sugar, 20 bales a. p. goods, 19 bundles skins, 17 cases, 58 bags, 23 packages gum, 100 packages m. o. p. shells, 2 jottas varres, 7 bags betel nuts, 7 bags rice, 5 bundles baitram, 1 bundle, 2 packages coffee, 1 package old brass, 1 package old copper, 40 bales cotton yarn, 25 cases cotton embroideries, 8 cases medicine, 95 cases vermouth, 2 cases mixed tissue, 140 bags somac, 800 crates, 500 packets, 250 casks, 100 cases, 19,633 pieces tiles, 17 blocks, 783 slabs marble.

Zymole Trokeys are handy to carry and are invaluable to all who talk or sing. As a stimulating antiseptic for the throat they are unequalled. B.23

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

A HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The Report of the Joint Honorary Secretaries of this League for the first half of the current year has been issued. The Report states that the Office and Dispensary of the League were removed to the building of the Sanitary Institute in Princess Street in April last. The

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Their Excellencies "At Home" at the Bombay Sanitary Institution, Princess Street. 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 19.

Opening of New Byculla Y. M. C. A. by Lady Willingdon.
Municipal Corporation.
Bombay V. R. Annual Boxing Tournament, Skating Rink, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 20.

Last day of receiving tenders for aniline dyes by the Controller of the Hostile Trading Concerns, Secretariat.

SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana.
B. V. R. Annual Boxing Tournament. Skating Rink, 9-30 p.m.
Poona Extra Race Meeting.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Order By Lt.-Col. J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding, B. V. A.

COLABA, Aug. 17.

790—Parades.
Wednesday:— 7-0 a.m. Signallers.
Wednesday:—7-0 a.m. Recruits.
Wednesday:—7-15 a.m. 15pr. B. L. Laying Class.
Thursday:—7-0 a.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies 15pr. B. L. Gun Drill.
Friday:—7-0 a.m. Signallers.
Friday:—7-0 a.m. Recruits.
Friday:—7-15 a.m. 15pr. B. L. Laying Class.
Saturday:—7-0 a.m. Recruits.

791—Promotions.
The Officer Commanding is pleased to make the following promotions in No. 1 Company, with effect from 1-7-15.
No. 1350 Cpl. White. A. S. to be Sergt. vice Swann to Supy Estab.
No. 1357 Br. Bloomfield to be Corpl. vice White. A. S. Promoted.
No. 1485 Br. Boosley. J. to be Bombr. vice Bloomfield Promoted.
No. 1618 Br. Cowderoy. F. J. to be Bombr. to complete establishment.
No. 701 Gr. Robottom. R. G. to be Bombr. vice Boosley Promoted.
No. 1259 Gr. Alder. W. G. to be Bombr. vice Cowderoy Promoted.
No. 1350 Gr. White. J. C. to be Bombr. to complete establishment.

792—Postings.
The following is the revised list of N. C. O's. No. 1 Company.
"A" Su.-Sec.—Sgt. White, Cpl. Bellamy, Br. Jackson, Br. Norris.
"B" Sub.-Sec.—Sgt. Banks, Cpl. Hayward, Br. Beesley, Br. Alder.
"C" Sub.-Sec.—Sgt. Niven, Cpl. Bloomfield, Br. Reed. Br. White J. C.
"D" Sub.-Sec.—Sgt. Spilling, Cpl. Flac, Br. Cowderoy, Br. Robottom.

(Sd.) R. A. STARKEY, Lieut., R.N.V.,
(Offg.) Adjutant Bombay, Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

Aug. 18.

283—Lecture. There will be a Lecture for Officers and N. C. Officers to-day Wednesday the 18th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the Municipal Hall.
244—Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 8668 Vol. J. Mathias, to "C" Coy.
No. 8669 Vol. C. C. Hann, No. 8670 Vol. E. Matthews, No. 8671 Vol. A. M. Aubin, and No. 8672 Vol. S. E. Humpherys, to "C" Coy.
245—In anticipation of sanction by Government o fIndia, the following appointments are made:—
Norman Wright Kemp and Samuel Townsend Sheppard, to be Second-Lieutenants to to fill existing vacanies. Dated 16th July 1915.
246—Transfer. No. 8168 Cadet A. C. Kubes is transferred from "I" to "E" (Cycst) Coy. from this date in the rank of Cyclist.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March—"With the British Colours" Blon.
Overture—"The Bohemian Girl" .....Balfe.
Valse—"Contemplation" .....Kandt.
Selection—"The Pirates of Penzance" Sullivan.
Caprice—The Whistler and his dog" Payor.
Potpourri—"Melodious Memories" ...Finck.

A CORRECTION.

The lecture by Prof. P. S. Kale which was inadvertently announced for to-day at the Government College of Commerce was delivered on Monday last.

MISSING ORNAMENTS,

Gajanand Ramchandra Desai, a clerk, residing at New Wadi, reports the theft of ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 660.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital announce some new subscriptions towards the Hospital funds, which bring up the total of contributions to Rs. 26,84,663-2-0.

MARWARI SAMMELAN

Under the auspices of the above Sammelon a public meeting will be held on Sunday next at the Marwari Hindu Library Hall, at which Mr. S. B. Ruia will deliver a lecture on "What sort of education should be imparted in the Indian Schools at present."

SEQUEL TO AN ALTERCATION.

Yakubbeg Bahadurbeg, a Mahomedan, residing at Elphinstone Road, was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital on Monday in an injured condition. It is alleged that an altercation took place between Yakubbeg and one Ebrahim, when it is further alleged, the latter struck Yakub with a heavy stick on the head. Yakub fell unconscious and was removed to the Hospital, where he is lying in a serious condition. It is also alleged that the altercation ensued between the two men over a woman.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The mortality returns for the 24 hours ended at six oclock yesterday morning show four attacts and one death from plague two attacks and two deaths from small-pox and one attack and one death from cholera. The four plague attacks were reported from Market (one), Khetwadi (one), Byculla (one) and Mahim (one). The total mortality was 73 as compared with 86 on the corresponding date of last year and 84 in 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1720 of which five were found to be plague-strick.

LADY WILLINGDON'S SCHEME FOR CARE OF INFANTS.

The following additional donations in aid of her Excellency Lady Willingdon's Scheme for improving the condition of women and the care of infants are announced:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 24,341-10-3; Further Contributions received through her Excellency Lady Willingdon:—The Western India Turf Club, Rs. 2,000; Mr. Fazulbhai Bhojabhai Rs. 50; Rao Saheb A. W. Shote, Rs. 5; Mr. Shavakshaw J. Sunavala, Rs 5; A Sympathiser, Rs. 5; Total Rs. 26,406-10-3.

MOTO ATALITY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday touching the death of Hari Gungaram, a Hindu boy, aged 3, who resided with his parents at DeLisle Road. It appeared from the evidence that a motor-car, driven by Abdul Hussein Ismailji, was passing along DeLisle Road on Monday, when the deceased tried to cross the road. The driver tried to stop the car but before he could do so the deceased was knocked down, a wheel passing over his head. The car pulled up about seven paces. The death of the deceased was instantaneous. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DROWNED IN THE SEA

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on view of the body of Andrew Mathews, aged about 30 years working in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard. The evidence showed that the deceased went with a woman named Rosie for a walk on the Ballard Pier. They got to the water's edge on the quay and were standing and talking, when the deceased suddenly fell into the water, began to toss about his hands and cried out for help. The woman shouted out for help but there was no one near by. The Police were informed, who had the place dragged but no trace of the body could be found. The body was subsequently found floating in the sea at the same spot on Monday. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by drowning but that there was not sufficient evidence to show whether the drowning was suicidal or accidental.

BACK BAY SWIMMING CLUB.

The members of the above Club held their third weekly "spoon swim" on Sunday morning and after a keen and exciting contest the race was won by B. F. Philips, Henin and Mayer unfortunately colliding. Keen interest is being shown in these morning swims and the handicaps have been won now by Breslauer, Lore, Henin and Philips. By way of bringing out the youngsters the energetic secretary and judge arranged a one length flying handicap for the boys which showed there are a number of excellent youngsters coming on. Ten boys entered and were well handicapped by Messrs. Thompson and Gann and a close race was won by Master Lindberg. The younger boys, the "one-width-wallahs" next had a chance and a small money prize induced eight to face the starter and a rare splashing race resulted in a close win for Master Simpkin. The next "spoon swim" will be on Sunday next at 10-30 and the boys will also have a fresh competition on two to interest them in the Club.

A SUITOR'S FATAL OATH-TAKING.

DROPS DOWN DEAD IN A TEMPLE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

A Travancore correspondent writes:—A suitor in the Munsiff's Court, Nagercoil, agreed to take oath in a certain temple at Vadaseri that he was testifying to truth Last week he went to the temple to take oath in the presence of the Amin and a large number of people and as soon as he had taken it, he fell down in a fit and died shortly afterwards.

PILGRIMS' COMMITTEE'S TOUR

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

The Pilgrims' Committee after visiting places of interest in the Tinnevelly district reached Dindigal, where the Chairman of the Municipality represented urgent necessity for constructing a Dharamsala for pilgrims, on their way to Palani.

From Dindigal, the Committee motored to Palani where there is a temple of Subramanya. This temple celebrates two important festivals in January and April attended on each occasion by twenty to thirty thousand people. There are one hundred rest houses and two Dharamsalas in the locality but they are not sufficient for accommodating the pilgrims.

The question of water supply is also another important problem requiring solution.

BURDWAN-CALCUTTA CHORD LINE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA. Aug. 17.

The Burdwan-Calcutta Chord Line is making satisfactory progress.

It is hoped that when the line is ready it will afford sufficient relief to the congestion of traffic between Calcutta and the coal fields, but an important part of the project which includes the construction of a bridge at Ballly with double track over the Hooghly river, will remain in abeyance.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

The Government have sanctioned the proposal that candidates for Matriculation, Intermediate and B.A., examinations may in future appear any number of times. Alterations will have retrospective effect and students who have appeared and failed three times may again appear.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

CHANCELLOR'S STIRRING ADDRESS.

(Continued from page 8.)

own political creed, and, if it is not yet shared with equal confidence by every Indian citizen who does likewise, it is my earnest belief that the time is not far distant when this confidence will be established and justified.

PARENTS' RESPONSIBILITY.

It is not, however, enough to stand by idly and expect our hopes to realize themselves. We must all discharge our own share of the common task, and perhaps I may be permitted to suggest some practical applications of our principles. In educational matters, for example, do we always recognize sufficiently how immense is the responsibility that devolves on parents in the upbringing and training of their children? A parent who has a sick child and having called in a doctor and administered the prescribed dose, thereafter abandons all care and attendance, will be universally condemned as either incredibly foolish or culpably indifferent. If this is true of the body, how much more so in things of the mind and the spirit. Remember that, however perfected a state system of education may be, it can never replace the training in conduct and morals which should be received at home. Apart from the obvious human truth of this proposition, it is a logical inference from our premises. Firstly, because the natural preceptorship of the parent is one of the gravest of individual responsibilities which he must accept and discharge and of which no one can relieve him; and secondly, because, if the state presumed to arrogate to itself the right to accept the responsibility of being the sole and sufficient authority in such matters, it would violate one of the most essential of our principles, a due balance between the collective and the individual function in the State.

TEACHER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Again, let me ask do we always recognize how great is the responsibility of the teacher appointed by the State in his relation to the students in the various schools and colleges who come under his care and influence. If he thinks he has executed his charge by teaching, in the prescribed hours of tuition, the curriculum of his school or college, he is in grievous error. It is obviously his duty to study the character and moral tendency of each of his pupils, so far as this is possible, and to do his best to correct what requires correction, to encourage what merits encouragement and to secure a feeling of confidence and sympathy between himself and every pupil under his charge.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Another important practical application of our theory is this. Education must be a continuous process in the individual and a comprehensive activity in the State. The first of these inferences I commend more particularly to the young ladies and gentlemen whom the University has to-day invested with the academic gown. I hope you will not suppose, if any of you have ever had this persuasion, that your education is completed. It is only beginning. You cannot completely learn your civic duties in books, however sedulous you may be, nor in the society of your contemporaries, nor even from the instruction of your tutors. You can only learn them after many struggles and disappointments in the world of men and affairs. Honour and success will, I trust, be yours, but these are prizes still to be run for, as Milton puts it, "not without dust and heat." You have had great advantages and opportunities. For this reason you are among the greatest debtors of society and your first obligation is to discharge the debt. Do not regard your academic distinctions as giving you a claim to ease and emolument. You have still to justify the sacrifices of your parents or friends in sending you here and of your fellow-citizens, whose public spirit or industry has furnished here the material needs of your instruction. Above all you owe to yourselves, the high duty of proving that you are good stewards of the talent which has been given into your custody today.

"To thine own self be true
And it must follow as the night the day
Thou canst not then be false to any man." (Cheers.)

PROBLEM OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

Our second inference was that education should be a comprehensive activity in the State. By this I mean that it is insufficient that even the highest educational ideals should be attained by a small and select group. Culture which is enjoyed by the few at the direct expense to the many of the elementary decencies of life is the worst form of capitalism. Consequently, it is of the first importance that education should be extended, in proportion to their capacity, to the lowest in intelligence and attainment as well as to the highest, and that there should be an opportunity for all to partake of the best that we can give. When the conditions of life are so severe that every energy has to be applied to its bare sustenance, we can hardly hope for rapid progress in morals or intelligence. The social and economic improvement of the backward classes is therefore, in one of its aspects, a great educational problem, and if it should be objected that the ideal of education which I have sketched is, in relation to such questions, rather a transcendental ideal, I reply that on the contrary it is largely upon them that I rely for its justification. Its demands are quite as insistent on behalf of the ignorant and unprogressive as on behalf of the best endowed in capacity and opportunity. The State suffers throughout its whole fabric if the humblest of its members is denied justice; and the existence of a large number of human beings in any community, living hardly in penury and uncleanness of body and mind, is not only repugnant to humanity; it is an anomaly, a danger and a disgrace even in a social system animated by no higher motives than prudence or expedience. This, I repeat, is one of the most insistent tests of our conception of education and citizenship, and I am of the opinion that its only solution will be found on the lines which I have indicated.

DUTY TO HUMANITY.

In the few remaining words with which I shall detain you, I shall invite your consideration of another aspect of our enquiry, which if it is not an immediate deduction from these conclusions, is, at any rate, an inevitable corollary. I have dealt with these subjects so far as a domestic concern of our great imperial family, as something being slightly in favour of the Bengali boys. Both sides indulged in kick and rush tactics and did not attempt to play a combined game. Again Acharya was a host in himself to his side, untiring and cool, he was, at one time, assisting the attack and at another driving back the Lusitanian forwards. G. Khan moved up as centre-forward early in the game, but was much too slow in that position and would do well to remain in the defence in future. Shrinivash shaped extremely well in the half-line while G. Iyengar was the pick of the forwards. V. Iyengar was also responsible for some clever play. The Lusitanians at last succeeded in turning out a full team and shaped well. Dominic played in goal and Nelson D'Souza, the crack Hockey player, partnered Martin at back. D'Souza showed want of practice and did not play as sound a game as his colleague Martin. Pais was hard-working in the half-line, but the outside men are still very weak. Leo D'Souza was the best forward. He is speedy and clever with his feet and had he received any sort of assistance from the other forwards would have scored on one or two occasion.

Both goals were visited in turn in the opening stages of the first half. The Bengal United forced several corners but were unable to score. Leo D'Souza the Lusitanians centre-forward broke through, but put over the cross-bar. Shrinivash returned the compliment with a hard shot from mid-field, which just missed its mark. From a good centre by Hussein, V. Iyengar got down well and worked the ball down over the goal line before he thought of shooting. A combined movement by the Bengali forwards resulted in Shivrao putting his side ahead. From the kick-off the Lusitanian got away, and a mis-kick by one of the Bengali backs, nearly let Leo D'Souza through, Acharya just managing to clear in time. A run on the left by Iyengar was stopped by N. D'Souza. Shortly afterwards, Dominic had a deal of difficulty in clearing a long dropping shot from Shrinivash. The ball was in the vicinity of the Lusitanians goal for several minutes, till a foul committed by G. Iyengar relieved pressure. Half time saw Newman, Pais and D'Mello; forwards E. Faria, Figueredo, Leo D'Souza, J. Faria, and St. Ann D'Souza.

Bengal United:—Goal, Dass; backs, Acharya and G. Khan; half-backs Noorudin, Shrinwash and Raju; forwards, Hussein, G. Iyengar, Shivrao, V. Iyengar and Maitra.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
R. G. A	6	5	0	1	20	2	11
Medicals	6	5	0	1	19	3	11
Bombay Gymkhana.	5	3	1	1	19	6	7
Y. M. C. A.	5	2	1	2	5	7	6
6th Devons	7	2	3	2	11	13	6
Inst. Luso-Indiano	6	1	4	1	3	11	3
Bengal United	6	1	4	1	6	15	3
Lusitanians	6	0	5	1	2	28	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Grant Medicals vs. Y. M. C. A.

the Bengal United leading.

Bengal United ..... one goal.
Lusitanians ..... nil

A stiff shower of rain fell in the early stages of the second half. Up and down play ensured till Hussein made a good opening for Shivrao, but the latter player muffed badly. G. Iyengar tested Dominic with a low shot, which was cleared. The ball was now frequently centred across the goal mouth by the wingmen but the inner forwards did not make use of the opportunities offered them. Leo D'Souza broke through the Bengal United defence and beat Dass before Acharya could tackle him. The Bengalies now tried hard to get the lead and Hussein centred well. Dominic in clearing carried the ball three paces and a foul was awarded against him. Acharya moved up to assist the forwards and succeeded in rushing the leather through the goal. Time was called and the game ended.

Bengal United ..... 2 goals.
Lusitanians ..... 1 goal.

Lusitanians:—Goal, Dominic, backs, Martin and N. D'Souza, half-backs,

APOLOGY OF THE "DAILY POST."

EDITOR'S EXPLANATION.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 17.

The "Daily Post" resumes publication to-night. Mr. T. W. Mitchell, its new editor, has published the following apology in a prominent place:—"The treatment of enemy subjects in India is from its nature such that the Press and the general public of any particular locality can share only a very incomplete knowledge of all the difficulties with which it is surrounded. We regret that the article headed "Enemy subjects" in Mysore which was published in this paper on 13th July last was intemperately worded and appeared to reflect adversely on the Mysore Durbar whose loyalty and readiness to share to the utmost in the task before the Empire are so well-known and have been so amply proved. We withdraw and apologise for that article."

EXPLANATION AND WITHDRAWAL OF SUSPENSION ORDER.

This is followed by an explanation appearing as editorial. It says:—"With reference to the slip which we issued with our telegram sheet on Saturday evening, the 14th instant to the effect that by the order of the British Resident in Mysore the issue of the "Daily Post" would be suspended until the 20th instant it is to be noted that, that date was the Hon. Resident's original order. On its being represented to him by the Honorary Secretary of the Bangalore "Daily Post" Ltd., that the suspension of the paper for nearly a whole week would prove disastrous to the paper, that one hundred men would be thrown out of employment, that the public and both subscribers and advertisers would be put to great inconvience and that the United Planters' Association of Southern India, many of whose members are subscribers to the "Daily Post" are to hold their annual meeting from to-day, would feel disappointed if their proceedings were not reported in the local paper, the Resident having ascertained that the Durbar had no objection to the immediate issue of the paper, agreed to modify his order in so far as to permit the reissue of the paper from to-day's date. As will be seen from an imprint on this issue Mr. T. W. Mitchell, Honorary Secretary of the Bangalore "Daily Post" Ltd., has assumed the editorship and is responsible for the printing and publishing of the "Daily Post" from this date."

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BENGAL UNITED (2); LUSITANIANS (1)

The two teams that were at the foot of the League Table met last evening on the Cooperage, in connection with the Harwood League, and the game ended in a victory for the Bengal United by two goals to one. It was a poor exhibition of Football, but was well contested throughout the sixty minutes' play, the balance of exchanges being slightly in favour of the Bengali boys. Both sides indulged in kick and rush tactics and did not attempt to play a combined game. Again Acharya was a host in himself to his side, untiring and cool, he was, at one time, assisting the attack and at another driving back the Lusitanian forwards. G. Khan moved up as centre-forward early in the game, but was much too slow in that position and would do well to remain in the defence in future. Shrinivash shaped extremely well in the half-line while G. Iyengar was the pick of the forwards. V. Iyengar was also responsible for some clever play. The Lusitanians at last succeeded in turning out a full team and shaped well. Dominic played in goal and Nelson D'Souza, the crack Hockey player, partnered Martin at back. D'Souza showed want of practice and did not play as sound a game as his colleague Martin. Pais was hard-working in the half-line, but the outside men are still very weak. Leo D'Souza was the best forward. He is speedy and clever with his feet and had he received any sort of assistance from the other forwards would have scored on one or two occasion.

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SOUTH INDIAN PLANTER'S ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 17.

The annual Conference of the United Planters' Association of Southern India opened yesterday at 3 o'clock in Mayo Hall under the presidency of Mr. Richardson. Amongst the distinguished visitors present were Col. Sir Hugh Daly and Sir Visvesvaraya, the Dewan, Mr. A. Cox, District Magistrate, and Dr. Coleman, Director of Agriculture, Mysore, besides a large number of delegates. At the close of the day's proceedings Sir Hugh Daly announced that Lady Daly was giving a garden party and invited all present to the function.

LUCKNOW RAILWAY INSTITUTE CONCERT

(News Bureau.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 17.

The amount realised at the concert held at the Railway Institute is after paying all expenses, Rs. 600-15 which will be remitted to the editor of the "John Bull" for immediate relief of widows and orphans of British soldiers killed in action.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA V BOMBAY HINDU GYMKHANA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 17.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana concluded this evening in a draw.

The Hindus continued their first innings from yesterday when the Poona eleven had 60 to their credit. The Hindus continued to pile on their score despite the determined efforts with the leather of Tarrant, Kirkwood, Holman, Kinghorne, Hasting, Nicholson and Cannon. Tarrant accounted for 5 wickets and was fortunate in dislodging Dalvi otherwise there was no knowing how long Dalvi meant to hold out. Kaikini contributed a useful 30 and Talpade 24 which with minor scores brought the Hindus' total to 244.

With Tarrant and Holman seen out it looked as if the Poona Gymkhana were in for a bit of bad luck till Hastings with any amount of free hitting pulled up the score in an hour. Hastings played heroically for his 105. Kirkwood's 43 too was a welcome asset and when stumps were drawn the Poona went 21 beyond the Hindu compilation.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Tarrant run out	68
Kirkwood, b Rana	1
Hastings, c Telpade, b Shivram	7
Holman, c and b Shivram	8
Cannon, b Shivram	9
Stephenson, b Rana	1
Kinghorne, b Rana	1
Liddle not out	4
Capt. Jones, b Shivram	0
Nicholson, b Shivram	0
Barrow, b Rana	0
Extra	0
Total	60

SECOND INNINGS.

Tarrant, b M. Rana	5
Holman, b M. Rana	8
Hastings, b Talpade	105
Kirkwood, l-b-w, b Talpade	43
Cannon, b Shivram	8
Stephenson, b Rana	5
Kinghorne, b Talpade	18
Liddell, c Talpade, b Shivram	0
Capt. Jones, c Talpade, b Shivram	1
Richardson not out	3
Barrow absent	0
Extras	10
Total	305

HINDU GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Kantak, l.b-w, b Nicholson	51
Vithal, c Hastings, b Tarrant	15
Deodhar, b Kinghorne	36
Dalvi, b Tarrant	42
Shivram, b Tarrant	16
Kaikini, c Hastings, b Kirkwood	60
C. H. Rana, b Tarrant	3
Rajaram, c Liddell, b Kirkwood	9
Bhatia, b Tarrant	0
M H Rana not out	0
Talpade, b Kirkwood	24
Extras	18
Total	244

DECCAN GYMKHANA V. DECCAN COLLEGE

A very interesting match which provided an exciting finish was played between the abovementioned Clubs on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds in a clear weather and on a splendid pitch, and resulted in a win for the Deccan Gymkhana by 4 runs.

The following are the scores:—

THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

Chitrao, c Khare, b Paranjape	27
Sirdesai, c Errasha, b Deshapande	3
Deshpande, c Bhambure, b Paranjape	33
Mordecai, c Sutar, b Paranjape	11
Samson, b Kapade	15
Desai, b Bhambure	24
Burli, b Kapade	8
Renn, c Errasha, b Kapade	54
Irani, b Bhambure	12
Apte, c Deshapande, b Bhambure	0
Ghaswalla, not out	5
Extras	8
Total	200

THE DECCAN GYMKHANA.

P. R. Sutar, b Desai	46
K. N. Mulay, b Samson	3
P. Errasha, not out	84
S. G. Bhambure, run out	37
T. N. Khare, c Samson, b Sirdesai	15
B. T. Shedge, run out	0
R. L. Deshapande, c Samson, b Desai	4
S. R. Raje, b Desai	0
V. B. Sutar, b Desai	0
D. L. Paranjape, c Burli, b Desai	6
V. B. Kapade, not out	11
Extras	18
Total	204

INDO-BURMA RAILWAY PROJE

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA. Aug. 17.

I connection with Indo-Burma Railway Project, it may be taken as settled that the Railway Board will abandon the Manipur Route as it will never be remunerative and this being both financially and commercially unsound. The Board will have two alternative routes to choose (1) the Chittagong Coast Route and (2) Hukong Valley Route.

It is understood that Military or Civil Assistant-Surgeons will be eligible for the two posts of Assistant Directors of Pasteur's Institutes, Kasauli and Coonoor. A definite scale of salary has been laid down for them.

As already announced the Government of India will reassemble at Delhi on the 2nd November. Already the Secretariat batches are being fixed and the question of tent accommodation has been taken in hand. The Territorials will go into camp as last year.

NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

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Cooper & Co. .. Abdul Rehman Street.
Sha Bayabhai Ambalal.. Mandvi, Bombay.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August 18, 1915.

BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES.

The announcement contained in a telegram, which we published yesterday, that the British Ambassador in Petrograd has published a statement showing the extent of Great Britain's naval and military participation in the war, is gratifying as showing that the Government is alive to the necessity of counteracting the efforts which German agents are making in the countries of the Allies to belittle Britain's part in the war. There is no reason to doubt the absolute confidence with which the Allied Governments and their peoples regard one another. Mr. Asquith has made it clear more than once that the Governments of France and Russia fully appreciate the extent of Great Britain's services and aid. But certain influences have undoubtedly been at work in both the former countries with a view to create an opinion that, while France, Russia and Belgium have had to suffer all the horrors of invasion of their soil and have thrown their whole national organisation and existence into the struggle, Great Britain has merely given the minimum amount of assistance compatible with her own safety and comfort. And it is unfortunate that these insidious efforts have been aided to a large extent by the indiscretions of a section of the press in England, which some people would have us regard as the saviours of the Empire. "The Times" and the "Daily Mail," and the rest of the journals associated with the name of Lord Northcliffe, may have performed certain services of great utility at different times during the war; "The Times," for instance, has done very valuable work in showing the true spirit and character of Russia to the British people, and it helped to shake the nation out of a spirit of complacency when it badly needed a shaking. But these journals are doing a great disservice, not only to the British Empire, but to the whole Alllied cause by their perpetual belittlement of Britain's part in the war during the past few months. They have, in fact, played the German game. One of their great contemporaries, in a weighty but moderate rebuke, entirely free from any tinge of journalistic jealousy, puts the matter very forcibly:—

It is Germany's object to sow dissension and misunderstanding among the Allies; therefore it should be ours to interpret and explain. "The Times" has done an excellent work in explaining Russia to England; but when it caricatures England to Russia it is undoing all the good it may have done. It is no use "The Times" teaching us what to admire in Russia if at the same time it is teaching the Russian to shrug his shoulders at the name of England. The same disservice is being done to us in France. If Frenchmen accepted the columns of "The Times" in the last few months as a fair picture of the mind of England, they would think of the British Government as a collection of incompetents or worse and of the people as selfish and doubtful in the cause. Libel and caricature, unfortunately are common methods of political controversy in this country, and in most cases they do little harm except to the dignity of politics, because the other side is doing exactly the same. But it is different when, as now, our domestic politics are international and friends are listening who do not perfectly understand us and may very easily be misled by what they hear. And it is a public danger when those who misrepresent the spirit of their country are "The Times," which is still regarded abroad as the most authoritative exponent of the opinions of the ruling classes in England, and the "Daily Mail," the one English paper with a Continental edition.

We trust that the great sacrifices of France and Russia in the common cause will never be forgotten or minimised by British people, but there is no less a danger in the belittlement before our Alies of our own services. For, with all her initial mistakes and miscalculations, Great Britain has rendered supreme service in a struggle, into which, had she regarded her own selfish interests, she need not have entered. The condition of the success of the Allies is Britain's naval supremacy. The assistance so promptly rendered by the British Expeditionary Force helped to save Paris, the arrival of the Indian corps helped to save Calais, and the recovery of France and the reorganisation of her military forces was only possible through the existence of the British Fleet. Russia, handicapped as she has been by the need of munitions and supplies, would perhaps have been defeated by exhaustion if the way had not been kept open for her to her one available port. And we know now that, not only did the campaign in the Dardanelles spare her an expensive campaign in the Caucasus, but that it was undertaken with that deliberate object and at her request. Rightly or wrongly Great Britain has never organised for anything but a defensive war in Europe and that organisation was efficient and sufficient for her own purpose. In the event of her being jointly involved with France she had promised a certain measure of assistance on land. That assistance was promptly, fully and efficiently rendered. But beyond all that how much has she given and done for the common cause? She has given, and will continue to give, lavish aid in money, supplies and munitions. And instead of the Expeditionary Force of 150,000 men which was promised, she has put in the field seven times and will provide twenty times that number, and more. The Continental nations have spent a generation in perfecting a military organisation which Britain has had to extemporise in a year, not because she was parsimonious in expenditure on national defence,—she has always spent more on her Navy and Army than the Continental nations,—but because she counted, and was justified in so counting, on the advantages of her geographical position. But she has ignored those advantages and sacrificed them, in order to give to the fullest possible extent aid to the cause which she regards as the common duty of humanity. She was not alone in failing to account for the tremendous power which the enemy had accumulated with the object of crushing Europe, and she was not to blame because she has had to share in the delay that has been necessitated by the preparation to meet it. But the insinuation that she failed at any time to meet her obligations, as she has realised them, and to render over and above, all the aid of which she is capable, is wickedly and grossly untrue. To suggest otherwise is not merely unpatriotic but it is rendering a grave disservice to the whole Allied cause.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology, has just issued his annual report for the year 1912-13. The report, though a year late, is, by the very nature of its subject, a very interesting and instructive one. One more beneficial result of the transfer of the capital is seen in the increased energy with which steps are being taken to do for the whole body of monuments within the new imperial enclave what has already been done for the most notable ones among them. Thus it is very pleasing to learn that careful and exhaustive schemes are being worked out to put these monuments into a state of thorough repair and to lay out their surroundings in a manner worthy of the first city in India. Meanwhile, during the year under report, the generosity of the Government of India enabled the department to carry out some important measures among the remains at Indrapat, and it is specially gratifying that further improvements were effected at the tomb of Nur Jehan at Shadara. With regard to Western India, the Director-General refers to the unduly small allotment by the local Government for the upkeep and conservation of ancient monuments. Considering the number and importance of the monuments in this part of the country, such niggardliness is difficult to understand.

But it is in the domain of exploration that the year 1912-13 was specially memorable; because, for the first time in the history of archaeological enterprise in this country, the Government of India awoke to the need of making thorough and exhaustive examination of some of the great sites of antiquity; for the first time also, as Sir John Marshall says, did a private individual, Mr. Ratan Tata, come forward and offer to bear the cost of one of these excavations, namely, that at Patlipatra near Patna; and, again, for the first time did an Indian Ruler, her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, undertake, at her own expense and on equally systematic lines, the exploration of the famous monuments of Sanchi in Central India. It is to be hoped that these examples will inspire other wealthy individuals and Rulers to contribute their share in assisting a work which not only brings to light some of the ancient hidden glories of India but also helps to reconstruct the social and political history of the country. The City of Saxila, in the north of the Punjab, was the site selected for exploration by the Imperial Government and Sir John Marshall is now able to sum up the results of his investigations as follows:—

First, I have settled generally the disposition of the site, determined the ages of several settlements in the city of Sir Kap, and have found that the settlements on the Bir Mound are anterior to them. Secondly, I have recovered a number of monuments of the Scytho-Parthian and Kushana epochs, and by fixing their relative dates have established a series of much-needed landmarks in the history of architectural development. The prevailing spirit of Scytho-Parthian architecture has been found to be Hellenistic, the Indian elements being subsidiary, and this architecture leaves no room for doubt that the Sakas and Pahlavas played a prominent part in the diffusion of classical ideas in India—a fact which has an intimate bearing on the evolution of early Indian art. Thirdly, I have secured an abundance of sculptured images which, like the architectural remains, furnish us with new and valuable data for the chronology of the plastic arts. Fourthly, I have demonstrated that Buddhism had a strong following at Taxila in the Scytho-Parthian epoch, and consequently the generally-accepted opinion that Kanishka was responsible for the hold which Buddhism took upon the north-west of India must be discarded. Lastly, I have obtained clear, and to my mind conclusive, evidence both from our coins and from our buildings, as to the sequence of the Greek, Scytho-Parthian and Kushan dynasties, and I have found that there are no grounds for supposing either that Kanishka intervened in the first century before Christ, or that the Saka King Maues was reigning in the second century of our era.

Notes of the Day.

The Samson Case Again.

The ineptitude of the Orr party on the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in the matter of the Samson case, seems to be without limit. Yesterday the Trustees were informed that Government declines to do for them, what if it has to be done, they ought to do for themselves. Thereupon the Chairman proposed a motion which would practically put the burden of prosecution upon the police. Major Hepper moved a very sensible amendment to the effect that, while the Board would be willing to give Mr. Samson the opportunity to exhaust such legal remedies as were open to him, they were of opinion that on the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate as it stood they had no option but to dismiss him. That was lost by the casting vote of the Chairman and a second amendment urging dismissal was lost in a similar way. Then Mr. Orr's motion was put to the vote and defeated by seven votes to four. And so the matter stands,—no conclusion whatever was reached, no dismissal, no prosecution, no subsistence allowance!

Mr. Orr's Unusual Procedure.

It is interesting and significant to note, however, that according to all proper procedure there should have been a majority for both Major Hepper's motions. This was avoided by the Chairman, however, by a very unusual and, to our mind, a very improper mode of procedure. It is never the custom for the Chairman, and it should not be, to give his vote until the necessity arises through a tie. Mr. Orr, however, on each occasion voted twice. He gave his vote as a Trustee in the original division, thus creating a tie, and then gave his casting vote as Chairman. Had he followed the normal procedure and refrained from voting in the first instance Major Hepper's motion for dismissal would have been carried by six votes to five. As it was in each case he created a tie by voting in the division and then settled the matter by throwing in his casting vote. That Mr. Orr should have adopted this unusual course is on a par, however, with the whole of his undesirably partisan attitude from the very beginning of this miserable affair.

The Revelations in the U. S. A.

There is nothing very surprising in the news of the sensational revelations regarding persistent violations of neutrality by the German Embassy officials and others in the United States. In no other country, and probably not in the United States under any other Government than that of President Wilson, would the overt acts of the German Government agents and the German Embassy have been permitted for a single day; and where such overt acts have occurred it was certain that secret ones infinitely more serious were being carried out. But the German agents in America have been allowed such latitude that their operations have reached a magnitude which has the potentiality of producing something like a civil war. Had Mr. Wilson's Government dealt with this danger with proper firmness in the beginning it would not have been faced now with a position of appalling embrrassment. But, as in the case of the submarine violations of neutrality and international law, failure in the early stages to grasp the problem with firmness and courage has allowed it to be magnified to an extend almost beyond solution.

A Turkish Peasant on the Kaiser.

It seems as if Hajji Wilhelm has been rather overdoing it in the matter of victories in Turkey, writes "Corsair" in "The Near East." At the beginning of the war he got into trouble with the Christians by referring to his Maker as a sort of lieutenant to the Crown Prince; more recently he has put his foot in it by forgetting that another even greater than he once guided the Moslem hosts in war. According to a writer in the "Sunday at Home," a Turkish peasant, commenting upon the constant victories of the German Army and Navy, remarked that he could not understand it. "Mohammed in his wars did not always meet with success; is the Kaiser greater than Mohammed?" he asked. This question may seem to be a little wanting in gratitude, considering that all the best liars in Germany have been working overtime for weeks past in order that the Turk might be comforted, but it was only the utterance of a poor, uneducated peasant, after all. It is too much to expect that a humble peasant could appreciate the difference between the liarless reports of the Prophet and the wireless distorts of the Kaiser. But even such as he is susceptible to the influence of education, and one day knowledge will be his. It may not be until the shadows of our Fleet darken the city of Constantinople, but sooner or later he will appreciate the difference between Prophet and Kaiser.

Sweating in Punjab Factories.

In the latest annual Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act of 1911, in the Punjab, Delhi and N.-W.-F. Provinces, the Inspector of Factories makes some suggestive proposals for the amendment of the Act. Lighting, he says, for instance, is not satisfactory in all the spinning mills, and sometimes the card and blowing rooms are so dark as to tend to increase the number of accidents; additional roof lighting has been recommended, but it is, he says, difficult to enforce, because no standard of lighting has been laid down under section 11 of the Act. A serious defect of factory labour administration in India is the want of any legal provision for ensuring compensation to injured workmen or the dependants of deceased persons in cases where the accident is plainly due to the manager's careless neglect or disregard of law. And it is satisfactory that the Inspector of Factories urges the desirability of passing an Employers' Liability Act. Another point to which he calls attention is the sweating conditions under which, in some of the mills, women and children are compelled to work. During the course of the year it was found that the certification of children by sub-assistant surgeons was unsatisfactory, numbers of obviously undersized children were certified as nine years of age, and in some cases no definite age was given in the certificates.

A Sad Picture.

In the case of one mill, investigation proved that a large number of children had been certified on two occasions, and that the certified age had risen from 1 to 3 years in a few months! And the picture the Inspector of Factories draws of the general condition of labour, is a sad one indeed. "In ginning factories," says he, "the employees are usually of the agricultural classes, and sometimes come long distances to the factory and are housed under insanitary conditions in the factory compound. In a few cases which have come to my notice, the conditions were really pitiable; the women after their work slept at their places on the gins and went on with their work again immediately they woke in the morning." The children, he adds, are particularly stunted and poorly developed, and he strongly urges that the age limit be raised to at least 10 years for spinning mills. Many of the evils of factory labour are due to the want of any combination whatever amongst the operatives themselves, who are forced to live under the most unhealthy and degrading conditions. The task of reformers lies in helping the workers to organize for their common good.

The Cambay State and Education.

The Administration Report of the Cambay State for the year 1914, opens by recording the death of Nawab Jafferalikhan Saheb, who died in January last at the age of 67 leaving behind a minor son. The State has been under an Administrator appointed by Government. The total receipts for the year amounted to nearly 6½ lakhs against a total expenditure of nearly 4½ lakhs. Land revenue showed an appreciable falling of in spite of a fairly good year, mainly owing to the recovery of areas being not very satisfactory and to the damage to crops caused by rat-pest which seems to make a visit almost every year. There was an increase in expenditure under most heads. But, while out of the total income of 6½ lakhs, nearly 1½ lakhs were alloted for Palace expenses,—which is an unduly large sum,—Rs. 72,971 on Public Works, Rs. 70,914 on Provisioning Department, and Rs. 44,407 on police, only Rs. 22,877 i.e. less than 4 per cent of the income, were made available for education and libraries. And in this connection the remarks of the Administrator are rather curious. The demands of education, he says, are becoming more and more pressing every year, and there is no chance of any decrease in the item! Elsewhere he says, "The attendance of both boys and girls (in the State schools) shows an increase. So also, I am sorry to note, does the expenditure. And I am afraid the latter will go on increasing." The number of schools maintained by the State fell from 39 in the previous year to 35 in the year under report. The number of pupils, however, showed a slight increase from 2,418 to 2,464 out of a total population of 72,656. Primary education in village schools is free and no fees are charged to the 363 students attending the four girls' schools in the State. The village "Punchayets" continued to do their useful work of providing cheap and expedious justice, having disposed of 191 criminal and 612 civil cases during the year.

Dr. J. C. Bose's Lectures.

Dr. J. C. Bose seems to be infusing new energy in various spheres of national life in Bengal. It was not long ago that he made a spirited appeal for the industrial regeneration of the country. The latest example of his enthusiastic efforts has been the organization, in connection with the Ram Mohun Library, of a scheme for extending the educational function of the institution. With this view, he has been instrumental in arranging weekly lectures on scientific, literary, historical, economic and sociological subjects. Not the least important part of the programme is the organization of popular lectures and entertainments for working men. We hope Prof. Bose's efforts will not be in vain and that these lectures will become a permanent and successful feature in Calcutta, for there can be no more lasting memorial to the great founder of the Brahmo Samaj, who was also one of the great pioneers of education in India, than the perpetuation of efforts for the diffusion of knowledge among the people.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN.

OVER SIX AND HALF CRORES SUBSCRIBED.

The total applications for the Government of India 4 per cent. Terminable Loan 1915-16 of which reports have already been received, amount to Rs. 663 lakhs. Reports from some of the smaller centres for the receipt of applications have not yet arrived and it is possible that there may be some addition to the above total. A final announcement stating the total amount applied for and the proportion allotted will be issued as soon as comlete information is available.

A TONGA DRIVER'S SUICIDE

(NEWS BUREAU.)
LUCKNOW, Aug. 17.

This morning a number of workmen while crossing the paper mill bridge saw a young man hanging by the neck from the bridge. He had one end of the turban tied round the neck and the other end to the bridge. A lantern resembling a tonga-lamp was found near the spot. It is guessed that the man is a tonga-driver.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Lady Hardinge War Hospital on Monday, and yesterday Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Mrs. Knight, visited the Soldiers' Convalescent Home, Colaba.

H. H. the Nizam's visit to Simla by the end of this month will be informal. His Excellency the Viceroy will give a dinner in his honour. The Hon. Sir Ali Imam will also entertain his Highness at a dinner on the 26th August.

H. H. the Maharao of Kotah, has arrived in Bombay and is putting up in the Daria Mahal, Nepean Sea Road.

It is understood that Mr. J. S. Donald, I.C.S., having been appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council will vacate his seat on the Imperial Legislative Council.

The wounded and sick men at Colaba Station Hospital, wish gratefully to thank her Excellency Lady Willingdon and all the kind friends who subscribed and gave them a beautiful invalid chair for the wards.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY INTRIGUES IN U. S.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

BOMBARDMENT OF BELGRADE

SUPERIORITY OF BRITISH ARTILLERY

It is asserted that the U. S. Government is about to take action which will result in sensational disclosures of persistent violations of neutrality laws by the German embassy officials and others. It is added that the Government at Washington can remain silent no longer in view of the immense amount of evidence.

The United States has sent a crushing reply to Austria regarding the supply of munitions to belligerents, emphasising that Germany and Austria furnished Great Britain with munitions during the Boer War despite the commercial isolation of one belligerent.

It is reported from Udine that the Italians are almost ready for a fresh general attack which is expected to result in the occupation of the Carso plateau, the fall of Gorizia and the entry of the Italians into Trieste. The last is expected about the end of August or the beginning of September.

The enemy's latest move against Serbia opened with the bombardment of Belgrade with heavy howitzers. There upon the Serbians cannonaded Semlin and Panchivo so effectively as a counter-move that the enemy's bombardment promptly ceased.

The recent British success at Hooge was due to the superiority of British artillery: a fact which came as a surprise to the Germans.

Registration Sunday was occupied by the population of the United Kingdom in filling up National Register forms.

A German submarine fired several shells at three towns on the coast of Cumberland without doing material damage. There were no casualties.

NATIONAL REGISTER CENSUS

A BIG UNDERTAKING.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Registration Sunday was occupied by the population of the United Kingdom in filling up National Register forms which an army of volunteer workers delivered last week. The forms will be collected to-day.

The enumerators had many difficult situations to cope with, especially cases of dwellers in house-boats and canal barges, but their labours were considerably lightened by the goodwill with which they were everywhere received.

A special form was issued to Jews and interpreters in Yiddish who would otherwise have been very busy.

Ten enumerators at the Earl's Court Refugees Camp interviewed two thousand Belgians, filled up the forms, and obtained the refugees' signatures in three hours. Here three enumerators met with physical violence.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN U. S.

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN THE U. S.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES IMMINENT.

GOVERNMENT ABOUT TO TAKE ACTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

A Providence journal asserts that the Government at Washington is about to take action which will result in sensational disclosures of persistent violations of neutrality laws by the German Embassy officials and others.

PASSPORT FRAUDS.

It says that a bag of documents found in the possession of a German secret service agent proved that the passport frauds in New York and elsewhere were directly attributable to Captain Boy-Ed, the German naval attache.

The documents included a list of German reservist officers who were to be returned to Europe on forged passports and which was headed by the name of Captain Horn, who attempted to explode the Vanceboro bridge on the Canadian border.

It is stated that Captain Horn signed a confession implicating a high German government official in the United States.

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE.

The journal concludes that the United States Government can remain silent no longer in view of the immense amount of evidence, including the attempts to bribe labour leaders, create a conspiracy among the banking institutions controlled by German-Americans, poison mules and horses in New Orleans, involve the United States with Mexico, stir up strikes and sedition by forming alleged peace associations and compel the Government to act in a fraudulent plot prepared against the British warships outside the New York Harbour.

DR HOLLWEG IMPLICATED.

The "New York World" devotes three pages to the exposure of German intrigues in the United States based on the correspondence of the representatives of the German government, including Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, with its agents in the United States, including fomenting of strikes, subsidising of newspapers and financing of lectures and authors. The chief agents were Count Bernstorff, Captain Papen, Dr. Albert, the chief German financial agent, and well known financiers in Berlin, Frankfort and New York.

It is estimated that two million dollars weekly were expended in this way.

GERMAN MUNITIONS FACTORY.

The "New York World" states that while protesting against the shipments of munitions to the Allies, the German government actually owns a company which is secretly building munitions works in the United States.

The paper asserts that this company is now negotiating to supply Britain and Russia with munitions, though it does not intend to deliver the goods.

GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF CUMBERLAND.

THREE TOWNS SHELLED WITHOUT DAMAGE,

LONDON, Aug. 16.

It is officially announced that a German submarine fired several shells at Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven early this morning. No material damage was done and there were no casualties.

A few shells hit the railway embankment north of Parton, but the train service was only slightly delayed. Fires caused at Whitehaven and Harrington were easily extinguished.

BOMBARDMENT OF BELGRADE

SERBIANS' EFFECTIVE COUNTER MOVE.

NISH, Aug. 16.

The enemy's latest move against Serbia opened with the bombardment of Belgrade with heavy howitzers. Thereupon the Serbians in order to compel the enemy to desist cannonaded Semlin and Panchevo, especially aiming at the quarter where the Austrian and German reserves were.

The communiqué says that our bombardment was very effective, thick smoke rising from the fires. Panchevo was seized with panic. The enemy's bombardment promptly ceased, having inflicted no casualties.

MUNITIONS ORDERS IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.

It is officially announced that Great Britain has placed munitions orders in Canada to the value of forty-six million sterling.

LANDING ON GALLIPOLI.

A "DEATHLESS STORY."

VICE-ADMIRAL ROBECK'S DISPATCH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Vice-Admiral de Robeck's Dispatch has been issued dealing with the landing in the Dardanelles.

He gives technical and naval details of the deathless story of the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

He pays an eloquent tribue to the gallantry of the sister service, saying that such actions as the storming of Seddul Bahr by the 29th Division must live in history for ever.

The heroism, daring and absolute contempt of death which were displayed, alone made the operations possible.

The Australasians were magnificent. Nothing could check such men.

They set a standard as high as that of any army in the world, of which the Empire has every reason to be proud.

A GALLANT DEED.

Vice-Admiral Robeck concludes that the great traditions of the Navy were well maintained, but the list of names and recommendations must lack any gallant deeds which passed unobserved. The standard was high. He says: If I specially mention one particular action it is that of Commander Unwin, with two young officers and two seamen, who assisted him in establishing communication between the collier River Clyde and the beach at Seddul Bahr.

The "Gazette" announces that the above five have been awarded the Victoria Cross.

The Dispatch says lighters which were to form a bridge from the River Clyde to the shore driftted out of position, whereupon Commander Edward Unwin, seeing how things were going, stood in water up to his waist under heavy fire and got the lighters into position, assisted by Midshipmen G. I. Drewry, of the Hussar, W. S. Talleson, of the Cornwallis and seamen W. Williams and G. Samson, both of the Hussar.

COMMANDER ERIC ROBINSON.

The "Gazette" announces the award of the Victoria Cross to Commander Eric Robinson, who, on February 26th, advanced alone under heavy fire into the enemy's gun position, which might well have been occupied, and destroyed a four-inch gun. He returned for another charge with which another gun was destroyed. Commander Robinson would not allow members of the demolition party to accompany him because their white uniforms would render them conspicuous. Commander Robinson took part in four-attacks on mine fields, always under heavy fire.

It will be remembered that Commander Robinson commanded the picket boat party which blew up the E15, for which he was promoted.

Vice-Admiral Robeck's Dispatch speaks of the invaluable assistance of Rear-Admirals R Wemyss, C Thursby and S Nicholson.

Among the special recommendations are a surgeon, two Lieut.-Commanders a boatswain and ten Midshipmen.

All these Midshipmen have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

The "Gazette" also announces the award of sixteen Distinguished Service Orders, twenty Distinguished Service Crosses, and a large nuber of medals and recommendations for seamen.

RESIGNATION OF GREEK GOVERNMENT

ATHENS, Aug. 17.

The Greek Government has resigned.

ITALIAN FRONT.

FRESH GENERAL ATTACK CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

A telegram from Udine says according to reports from the front General Cadorna has almost completed preparation for a fresh general attack which is expected to result in the occupation of the Carso plateau, the fall of Gorizia and the entry of the Italians into Trieste.

The last is expected about the end of August or the beginning of September.

FRESH PROGRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

A communiqué says: The Italians have made fresh progress in the Sexten valley after the artillery wrecked the enemy entrenchments and silenced the enemy batteries.

The infantry advanced in the valleys of Bacherbach and Bodenbach, storming the enemy's defences and taking many prisoners.

It is confirmed that the enemy lost heavily in the fight in the Popena valley on the 13th. Two hundred dead were found in one trench.

The Italians have also made fresh progress in the Montenero zone, taking three hundred prisoners.

They repulsed a violent night attack on Freikopfel and other provisions in Carnia.

A SURPRISE FOR THE GERMANS.

SUPERIORITY OF BRITISH ARTILLERY.

BRITISH TROOPS ELATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Reuter's correspondent and another correspondent at Headquarters emphasise that the recent British success at Hooge was due to the superiority of British artillery. Our men have been elated and the Germans surprised at seeing German artillery for the first time even matched.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS.

GREAT LOSSES INFLICTED ON ENMY

PARIS, Aug. 17.

A communiqué says there was a violent artillery duel all day at numerous points on the front. Our batteries inflicted great losses and damaged the enemy's works.

The enemy having again bombarded St. Die, we shelled and blew up the gasometers at St. Marie aux Mines and set fire to a German factory east of Munster.

INTERMITTENT CANNONADING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Aug. 16.

The communiqué says:—There have been intermittent cannonades at various points. The explosion of a mine at the enemy position between Burnhaupt and Amurtzwiller permitted French troops to make prisoners and captured two bomb-throwers.

ALLIES' SUPERIORITY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Central News" correspondent in northern France writes that in an artillery duel on a 25 kilometre front in Belgium the Allies' ascendancy was distinct. Recent fluctuations in the tide of the battle mean nothing. Our position is much more satisfactory than the public realises. The correspondent dwells upon the German losses in the Argonne and the destructiveness of the improved shell we are now using.

BRITISH COAL FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Upon learning the latest order prohibiting the exportation of any British coal except under a licence, the French Government immediately sent a high official to London to represent the complete dependence of France upon English coal.

Every assurance has now been given that exportation will be facilitated to the utmost possible.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is visiting the French front.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND INDIAN TROOPS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

25 boxes, each containing several thousands of souvenir cards from Queen Alexandra, for the Indian troops at the front were despatched on Saturday. The cards bear a representation of King Edward's last ceremonial opening of Parliament with suitable emblems and inscriptions.

DEATH OF SIR C. A. LAWSON.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The death of Sir Charles Allen Lawson is announced.

Sir Charles Allen Lawson whose death is reported by Reuter was well-known in India on the Madras side. He was Secretary of the Madras Chamber of Commerce from 1862 to 1892. Sir Charles edited the "Madras Daily News" during 1863: from 1864 to 1868 the Madras Times: and from 1868 to 1892 the "Madras Mail." He was knighted on the occasion of presenting the Madras Jubilee Address to Queen Victoria in 1887. His publications were British and Native Cochin 1860. At Home on Furlough (two series) 1868 and 1874: Private Life of Warren Hastings 1895. Memories of Madras 1905.

SALE OF MUNITIONS BY NEUTRALS.

AMERICA'S REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

A CRUSHING REJOINDER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

The crushing reply of the United States to the Austrian Note regarding munitions emphasises that Germany and Austria furnished Great Britain with munitions during the Boer War, when, in the words of the reply, "despite the commercial isolation of one belligerent, Germany sold to Britain hundreds of thousands of kilos of explosives, gunpowder, cartridges, shot and weapons and Austria also similarly sold munitions in smaller quantities."

The United States appends a table of these sales by Germany and Austria. The reply concludes:—"If Germany and Austria had then refused to sell arms to Great Britain on the ground that to do so would violate the spirit of strict neutrality, the Austrian Government might with greater consistency and force urge its present contention."

FURIOUS FIGHTING IN THE EAST.

GERMANS DRIVEN BANK TO THE AA.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17.

A communiqué says: The Germans in the Bausk district have again been driven back towards the river Aa.

The German bombardment of Kovno continues incessantly.

Furious fighting between the Narew and the Bug ended in the repulse of a series of German attacks.

"KING OF POLAND."

BERLIN AND VIENNA AT VARIANCE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Express" states that the Kaiser's entry into Warsaw has been postponed owing to differences between Berlin and Vienna concerning the selection of the King of Poland and also differences as to Polish policy.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

THE EASTERN FRONT

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 16th August:—

A Russian communique says in the Riga region there is no change but in the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk the fighting has increased in intensity. On the 13th and 14th the Russians repulsed several attacks on the western front of Kovno. Beyond the Narew and the Bug the Germans have advanced considerably and they have reached the river Slina and faced the crossing of the Nurzec. The Slina flows into the Narew from the south 26 miles east of Lomza and the Nurzec flows into the Bug from the north, 18 miles north-north-east of Sokolow. Novo-Georgievisk is still in the hands of the Russians and is being bombarded by the Germans with heavy guns.

Eastward of Warsaw the Germans claim that the Austro-Germans broke through the Russian position near and north of Locise and midway between Locise and Mezyreeze and General Mackinsen's armies are pressing the Russians on the line Rozanka to Mezyreeze. Locise and Mezyreeze are respectively 36 miles north-west and 46 miles from Brest-Litosk. Rozanka is on the Bug, 44 miles south of Brest-Litovsk.

IRISH MAIL DISASTER.

FULL OF HOLIDAY-MAKERS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Irish mail was full of holiday makers and was also carrying many soldiers from Flanders. Several soldiers were among the injured.

Lord Monteagle has been taken to hospital with a cut in his head and Mr. O. Spring-Rice, nephew of the British Ambassador to the United States, was injured in the spine. Mr. Arthur Lynch, M.P., had a lucky escape.

A Field Artillery Ambulance rushed to the spot drawn by four horses and thus the injured were splendidly given prompt aid.

SAMSON SCANDAL.

MOTION FOR DISMISSAL REJECTED.

GOVERNMENT'S LETTER TO THE TRUST.

REFUSAL TO INSTITUTE A PROSECUTION.

An Ordinary Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon when Mr. J P. Orr presided.

The Board gave further consideration to Mr. Samson's application for the grant of a subsistence allowance.

A letter was read from Government in reply to the representation from the Board, declining to institute a prosecution. The letter concluded by saying that, if the Board should lay an information before the Presidency Magistrate, and if the Magistrate in the exercise of his decretion should think that there should be a police enquiry, the Government would then be very glad to render such assistance for the prosecution as might be necessary. The Chairman suggested that they should take action now in the terms of the Government's letter.

"SINKING DEEPER INTO THE MIRE."

Mr. Wacha said that the more the Trustees were trying to get Mr. Samson out of the case, the deeper they were sinking into the mire.

Mr. Orr said that the best course for them would be to lay an information before the Presidency Magistrate, as suggested by the Government.

Some members here expressed a desire that there should be a police inquiry first.

Mr. Wacha said that the simplest course to take was to dismiss Mr. Samson and let him take what steps as he thought fit. It was shameful that a body of intelligent men like the Trustees should take such strange steps, instead of allowing British justice and fair play to take their usual course. He felt very strongly in the matter.

Major Hepper said that Mr. Samson should take the matter to the High Court if he felt himself aggrieved.

The Chairman said that the suggestion was not feasible on account of the expenses in which it would involve Mr. Samson.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that if Mr. Samson succeeded in the High Court, he would get his costs, whereas in the Police Court he would get nothing. In the High Court he would get damages and get the taxed costs. There were so many people who had given evidence that Mr. Samson could easily take one or two to the High Court. If he went to the Police Court he would be out of pocket for a large sum, as it would be an expensive matter, whereas in the High Court he had the chance of getting his expenses back in the shape of a decree.

Mr. Wacha: Decidedly, decidedly.

Both Mr. Wacha and Sir Ibrahim said that they did not believe in a police prosecution.

Major Hepper said that Samson should be dismissed and allowed to take any action he thought fit.

The Chairman said Mr. Samson should take any legal remedy he liked and until that was done they should not dismiss him.

REJECTED MOTIONS.

Mr. Orr's moved that: "In view of the Government letter the Board's solicitors should lay an information before a Presidency Magistrate charging Mr. Samson under section 99 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act and 161 of the Indian Penal Code and request him to direct the police if they think fit to investigate the matter."

Major Hepper moved that: "The letter be recorded and Mr. Samson be informed that, while the Board are willing to defer a final decision in his case, in order to enable him if he wishes to do so to exhaust such legal remedies as are available, to him they desire to record their opinion that on the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate as it stands, they have no option but to dismiss him from their service."

This was lost. There were at first 6 for and 6 against the motion including the Chairman, who then gave his casting vote against.

Major Hepper then moved a second proposition that: "The letter from Government be recorded. The Board consider that there would be objection to a prosecution initiated by themselves; and under these circumstances they have no option but to dismiss Mr. Samson."

This was also lost. The voting being exactly as before.

The Chairman's original motion was then put and lost, the voting being 7 against and 4 for.

Mr. Simcox made a suggestion that the Board should consider the question whether they should dismiss or reinstate Mr. Samson.

The Chairman said that was the very question they were considering.

Mr. Tod thought that the amendment should be more definite, whether Mr. Samson should be retained in the service or not.

Mr. Wacha replied that that question did not arise out of the original matter.

At this stage the meeting came to an end without arriving at any definite decision.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

CHANCELLOR'S STIRRING ADDRESS.

EDUCATION A CIVIC DISCIPLINE

"THINK IMPERIALLY."

The annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring Degrees was held last evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University under the presidency of his Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Chancellor. There was a large and distinguished assembly present in the Hall, while the galleries were fully crowded with students. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Vice-Chancellor of the University, was unable to be present. Among those present on the occasion was Lady Willingdon, who arrived a few minutes before the Convocation opened and was received with cheers.

The Chancellor delivered a stirring address.

Precisely at 5-45 p.m. while the whole assembly was standing the Chancellor and Fellows of the University entered the Hall in a solemn procession in the following order:—

FELLOWS.

Mr. P. N. Wadia, and Prof. O. V. Muller.
Mr. H. S. Dikshit and Dr. Rustam N. R. Ranina.
Mr. Manekji D. Kanga, and Mr. B. B. Joshi.
Mr. H. F. Beale, and Lt.-Col. W. E. Jennings.
Dr. H. M. Maxina, and Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan.
Mr. J. E. Davar, and Dr. Stanley Reed.
Mr. Narayan V. Gokhale, and Mr. J. D. Bharda.
Mr. J. M. Antia and Shaikh Abdul Kadir Surfraz.
Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, and Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan.
The Rev. Dr. B. DeMonte, and Khan Bahadur S. S. Kadri.
Dr. E. F. Sethna, and Prof. S. M. Isfahani.
Shaikh Fazullabhai L. Mulla, and Dr. J. A. Turner.
Mr. Pardunji M. Kanga, and Prof. G. C. Bhate.
Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, and Mr. J. N. Fraser.
Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna, and Dr. B. E. Ghasvala
Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal, and Mr. D. G. Padhye
Dr. Shantaram Vithal, and Dr. N. F. Surveyor.
Mr. H. E. H. Pratt, and Divan Bahadur G. S. Rao.
Dr. T. M. Kajiji, and Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar.
Mr. P. Austey and Dr. A. G. Viekas.
Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, and The Rev. R. MacOmish.
Mr. S. M. Bharucha, and the Rev. Dr. R. Scott.
Mr. K. S. Framji, and Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji J. Modi.
Dr. E. Moses, and Sir Temulji Nariman.
Mr. Ali Akbar.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth.
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjype.
The Hon. Justice Sir Stanley Batchelor.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Hon. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani.
The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta.
Mr. H. J. Bhabha

REGISTRAR.

Khan Bhadur Fardunji M. Dastur.

SYNDICS.

Lt.-Col. Evans.
Mr. A. M. Kajiji.
Dr. Sorab K. Nariman.
Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar.
The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad.
Dr. N. A. F. Moos.
The Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte.
The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan.

DEANS.

The Hon. Sir Frederick Sprott.
Lt.-Col. A. Street.
Sir Narayan Chandavarkar.
Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon.

Lord Willingdon was dressed in his Chancellor's robes and advancing through the rows of Fellows took his seat on the dais, amidst loud applause, the whole assembly standing till his Excellency was seated.

The regular business of the Convocation there commenced. Batches of graduates in different branches of learning, such as Arts, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Science, etc., were marched to the front of the dais and the Dean of the Faculty in which they had graduated made a supplication to the Chancellor and the University to admit them to their respective Degrees. After the passing of the grace by his Excellency, they were presented to the Chancellor by the Dean and his Excellency admitted them to the Degree and charged them never in their life or thought act in such a way as to dishonour the Degree.

When all the Degrees had been conferred, the presentation of the various University medals took place, the Chancellor's medal being won by Mr. Ramchandra Dattatraya Ranade.

THE SYNDICATE'S REPORT.

The Registrar then read the Syndicate's Report of the proceedings of the University during the past year, of which the following is a brief summary:—

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Mr. F. M. Dastur, University Registrar, then submitted the report of the Syndicate for the year 1914-1915. The report mentioned the principal results of the University examinations, the awards of university scholarships, prizes and medals and the important academical events of the past year.

Matriculation.—The examination was held twice during the period under report, the regular examination in November 1914 and a special supplementary Examination in March 1915. Of the 5,303 candidates registered in 1914, 1,594 passed, 3,664 failed, and 45 were absent. Of the 4,240 candidates registered in 1915, 1,011 passed, 3,203 failed, and 26 were absent.

Intermediate in Arts (November 1914).—Of the 1,210 candidates registered for the examination, 787 passed, 398 failed, and 25 were absent.

Intermediate Examination in Arts (March 1915).—Of the 492 192 passed, 286 failed, and 14 were absent.

B.A., Old Rules (June 1914 *and April* 1915).—Of the 335 candidates regarded in 1914, 135 passed, 177 failed, and 23 were absent. Of the 148 candidates registered in 1915, 45 passed, 94 failed, and 9 were absent.

B.A., New Rules (November 1914).—The total number of candidates was 505, of whom 313 passed, 178 failed, and 19 were absent. Of the 162 candidates who offered to be examined for Honours, 9 passed with First Class Honours, 48 passed with Second Class Honours, 57 passed with Third Class Honours, 2 passed only, 38 failed, and 8 were absent. Of the 348 candidates who took the Pass Examination, 197 passed, 135 failed, and 11 were absent.

Examination for the Degree of B.A., New Rules (March 1915).—The total number of candidates was 232, of whom 93 passed, 133 failed, and 6 were absent. Of the 52 candidates who oceed to be examined for Honours, 7 passed with Second Class Honours, 20 passed with Third Class Honours, 24 failed, and 1 was absent. Of the 180 candidates who took the Pass Examination, 66 passed, 109 failed, and 5 were absent.

Intermediate in Science, New Rules (November 1914 *and March* 1915).—Of the 93 candidates registered for the Examination of 1914, 47 passed, 44 failed, and 2 were absent. Of the 40 candidates registered for the Examination of 1915, 19 passed and 21 failed.

B.Sc. (November 1914).—Of the 34 candidates, 25 passed, 7 failed, and 2 were absent. One of the successful candidates was a female. (April 1915).—Of the 24, 10 passed, 11 failed, and 3 were absent. 3 were placed in the Second Class.

M.A. (Languages).—Of the 31 candidates in 1914 14 passed, 15 failed, and 2 were absent. Of the 27 candidates at the supplementary Examination in March 1915, 12 passed, 14 failed, and 1 was absent. One of the successful candidates was a female.

M.A. (History).—Of the 53 candidates in 1914, 30 passed, 18 failed, and 5 were absent, of the 51 candidates in March 1915. 21 passed, 26 failed, and 4 were absent. 1 passed in the First Class and 10 in the Second Class. One of the successful candidates was a female.

M.A. (Philosophy).—Of the 17 candidates in 1914, 7 passed, 9 failed, and 1 was absent, of the 13 candidates in March 1915, 6 passed, 5 failed, and 2 were absent.

M.A. (Mathematics.)—Of the 8 candidates in 1914, 2 passed, 5 failed, and 1 was absent of the 7 candidates in March 1915, 2 passed and 5 failed.

M. A. (Physics.)—Of the 7 candi. and 2 failed.

M. A. (Chemistry.).—There were 3 candidates in 1914, all of whom passed. Out of 5 candidates in March 1915, 3 passed, 1 failed, and 1 was absent.

M.A. (Natural Science.)—In 1914, there was 1 Parsi candidate was passed, of 2 candidates in March 1915, 1 passed, and the other was absent.

M.Sc. in Chemistry.—The same candidate appeared at the examination held in November 1914 and also at the supplementary examination in March 1915 and proved unsuccessful on both occasions..

Second Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (November 1914).—Of the 207 candidates 82 passed, 117 failed, and 8 were absent. (June 1915).—Of the 173 candidates 61 passed, 98 failed, and 14 were absent.

LL.M., Branch II (*November* 1914).—There were 4 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination, (March 1915).—2 candidates were registered for the examination, of whom 1 failed and the other was absent.

L.M. & S., Part II (*November* 1914).—Of the 41 candidates 24 passed and 17 failed. 15 were Hindus, 4 Parsis, 4 Native Christians, and 1 was a Eurasian. 2 of the successful candidates were females, (June 1915).—Of the 29 candidates 16 passed, 11 failed, and 2 were absent. 10 were Hindus, 4 Parsis, 1 was a Native Christian, and 1 a Jew. 2 of the successful candidates were females.

Final M.B., B.S., Part II (November 1914).—Of the 47, 19 passed and 28 failed. 10 were Hindus, 7 Parsis, 1 was a Native Christian, and 1 a Jew, (June 1915).—Of the 52, 24 passed, 25 failed, and 3 were absent. 15 were Hindus. 7 were Parsis, 1 was a Native Christian, and 1 a Jew. One of the successful candidates was a female.

M.D. in Medicine (November 1914).—Of the 3 candidates 2 passed and 1 was absent, (March 1915).—There was 1 candidate, who passed.

M.D. in Midwifery (November 1914).—There were 2 both of whom passed, One was a Parsi, and the other a Mahomedan, (March 1915).—There was 1 candidate who failed.

D.Hy. (March 1915).—There was 1 candidate who failed to pass the examination.

B.Ag. (March 1914).—Of the 23, 18 passed and 5 failed. (March 1915).—Of the 21, 20 passed and 1 failed.

B.E. (Civil), November 1914.—Of the 62, 44 passed. (March 1915).—Of the 18, 5 passed and 13 failed.

RULES OF DEBATE.

The old rules relating to the Order of Business and Debate did not work smoothly. To simply procedure and safeguard the rights of the members of the Senate, as members of a deliberative assembly, a revision of the rules was deemed advisable. The Senate appointed a Committee of its own to take the matter in hand and suggest alternations and additions. The Report of the Committee was adopted by the Senate with certain modifications. The most important features of the new Regulations are raising the number of members required to form a quorum from six to fifteen, according the right of reply to the mover of an amendment and giving the Senate the power to go into Committee.

A revised course of studies for the Examinations leading to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce was approved by the Senate and sanctioned by Government.

In order to encourage the study of India History it has been added as an alternative subject in the curriculum of History and Economics at the B.A. Examination.

To pass in English at the Matriculation Examination it has been now made obligatory on all candidates to obtain 33 per cent. of the full marks in each paper separately.

The B.A. Examination under the revised Regulations was held in November and March last. The regulations relating to the award of a Pass degree and an Honours degree gave rise to a great difference of opinion and were variously interpreted. To obviate the resulting confusion, the Syndicate drew up a new set of conditions to which the Senate has given its assent.

One of Sir Alfred Hopkinson's suggestions related to the admission to the Preliminary Scientific Examination on such students as had received instruction in Physics, Chemistry and Biology in other Colleges than the Grant Medical College which had proper equipment and provided suitable teaching in these subjects. The suggestion having received the careful consideration of the Faculty of Medicine and the Syndicate was submitted to the Senate who accepted it as being calculated not only to relieve possible pressure on the space available at the Grant Medical College, but also to cause great saving of expense to students intending to take up the Medical course.

Mr. Y. K. Kuntay, B.A., who was deputed to England to learn the theory and practice Library Administration, took charge of his office as Librarian in January last.

The experiment of giving lectures on the M.A., course in History, Economics, Philosophy, Sanskrit and Persian, under the auspices of the University by means of University Lecturers appointed by the Senate was for the first time tried last year. It met with such success that the Syndicate have, with the approval of the Senate, arranged for its repetition this year, and from the charcter of the lecturers appointed by the Senate and the enthusiasm apparently felt by students for these lectures they feel confident that it will prove as successful as last year, if not more so.

SCHEME OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

It has been the earnest desire and endeavour of the Syndicate to put as early as possible into operation the entire scheme of University teaching which has been sanctioned by the Senate, but on account of the existing state of things in Europe, they are confronted by difficulties which they are unable to surmount. It is a matter of great regret to the Syndicate that the difficulty adverted to above will cause a long delay in the establishment of the School of Research in Economics and Sociology for the maintenance of which the Government of India have made a special recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 a year.

The Senate had on two occasions before it for discussion and consideration the question of the extension of the existing University buildings to which a reference was made in the last Report. The sketch plans prepared by Mr. G. Wittet, Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay were approved by the Senate with a slight modification, and in accordance with its recommendation Mr. Wittet is now engaged on preparing detailed plans and estimates. Government have expressed their approval of the sketch plans, and have been good enough to intimate their willingness to consider favourably the question of granting the cost (Rs. 43,000 approximately) of the proposed stone screen facing the Esplanade Road.

The College of Commerce—now styled Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics—has been permanently affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the Examinations for the Degree of Bechelor of Commerce.

An offer of Rs. 17,000 in 3½ per cent. Government Paper from Mr. Chandulal V. Divan and Mrs. Mangaldas Harivallabhdas for the foundation of three scholarships in the name of the late Mr. Mangaldas Harivallabhdas for the encouragement of the study of Commerce among the Hindus was accepted by the Senate.

COMPLAINTS REGARDING MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

In the last Report it was stated that with a view to diminishing the element of chance in the examination of English papers at the Matriculation Examination and meeting complaints as to lack of uniformity therein, the syndicate had framed, under the advice of an expert committee, certain instructions for the guidance of the examiners. These instructions were carried out at the Examination held in November last, but the results yielded proved unsatisfactory. The Syndicate were thus called upon to reconsider this question, and under the revised instructions issued by them the results of the Examination held in March last have according to the information so far available proved eminently satisfactory, and have removed the principal causes of complaint.

The various suggestions contained in Sir Alfred Hopkinson's Report, received from the Syndicate the careful consideration which they deserved. They were referred for opinion to the Faculties and other bodies concerned, and the Syndicate are prepared to take such action on them as may be indicated as necessary by the opinions they have collected.

LECTURES BY DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARS.

A most welcome feature of the operations of the University during the period under report is the series of lectures delivered under the auspices of the University by distinguished scholars from England passing through Bombay and paid for from the general funds of the University.

Professor Ramsay Muir, late of the Liverpool University, held four conferences with the Professors and Teachers of History in the Arts Colleges of the Presidency on the Study and Teaching of History.

Professor Arthur Smithells, of the University of Leeds, was invited to deliver three adresses on scientific subjects, open to the teachers and students of Chemistry.

Professor Patrick Geddes, of the University of Aberdeen, was engaged to give a series of four lectures, open to the public, on "The Study of Cities."

A Joint Committee consisting of the representatives of Government and the University is sitting at present to consider and report on Sir Alfred Hopkinson's suggestion regarding the desirability of instituting a Board on the model of the Joint Matriculation Board of the Northern Universities of England, for the control and conduct of the Entrance Examination.

HONORARY DEGREE OF LL.D.

The Senate has agreed to confer on Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., K.C.I.E., the honorary degree of LL.D., as in its opinion they are fit and proper persons, by reason of their eminent position and attainments, to receive the degree.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Chancellor, who on rising was received with loud and continued cheering, then addressed the Convocation as follows: Members of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The circumstances in which it has fallen to my lot to address for the first time the Senate and members of this great University assembled in convocation have caused me, as you will readily understand, some anxious deliberation as to the subject to which I should most opportunely invite your attention. In times past former Chancellors have found in these Convocations an appropriate occasion for submitting their views on questions which I may call of a specially academic character, on some specific problem of educational policy, on some branch of knowledge or other matter directly affecting the interest, progress or polity of the University. I shall, however, make no apology if, on this present occasion, I travel somewhat beyond these customary limits.

It is not because I consider that the intense and anxious pre-occupation of the great conflict which is now raging throughout the world must necessarily preclude us from all leisure and disposition to consider the peaceful operations of our [illegible] institutions. On the contrary I hold it to be incumbent on every good citizen, whose circumstances do not permit of his taking a personal part in the active defence of the Empire, to carry out, in addition to the extraordinary burdens which a state of war entails, calmly and courageously the ordinary duties of his position. The fact, however, must be recognized that the issues now at stake in the war are vital to every interest both of humanity and of the individual and must profoundly affect, in particular, the responsibilities of all public institutions which, if they are to be of any account at all, must partake of the good and evil fortune of the social organism of which they are important members. And of all public institutions there is none which should be so intimately concerned with these great moral issues than that which vindicates to itself the functions of a great University, and holds the custody and dissemination of the best traditions of human thought and conduct.

A TERRIBLE AND SINISTER PORTENT.

The most significant and formidable circumstance of the present war, the circumstance by which it will be denoted in history rather than by the magnitude of its military operations, or its vast expenditure of blood and treasure, is that it represents, to a degree hitherto unknown in the records of humanity, an irreconcileable collision of opinion as to the fundamental ideas which should regulate the existence of civilization and the rational communion of men and nations. Predatory, political, national, religious and dynastic wars have been waged in the past from an infinity of causes, good and evil, and in their course great crimes have been perpetrated and multitudes of innocent persons have been the victims of cruelty and ambition. But never until the present time have the issues at stake rendered so remote any possible basis of moral accommodation between the belligerents. We are witnesses to-day of the terrible and sinister portent of a nation with very great traditions in letters, in science, and in almost all that has hitherto been regarded as synonymous with the most advanced civilization, embarking with cynical deliberation on a course which violates not only the high injunctions of the religion which it professes or the philosophies in which it claims to be our instructor, but the most elementary dictates of natural justice and humanity. This is a nation which has been conspicuous for the ordered methods by which it has inculcated into its citizens a certain idea of citizenship and especially for the perfected organization of an educational system primarily designed to impress this idea indelibly on the minds of its children and young men. We have seen this nation, so educated and equipped with all the material resources of science, march in a premeditated and calculated progress from the violation of the limitations imposed by common consent on the inevitable severities of war, to the perpetration of more horrible crimes than were ever conceived by Attila or Tamerlane. Generations of enlightened men have been brought up in the belief, derived from study of the progress of human institutions, that the amendment of the moral, economic and political evils from which society has never at any age been immune, was to be sought largely in the propagation of right ideas of civic duty by a rational and wisely directed system of education. Now we have seen a well defined idea of civic duty instilled by an educational system, without doubt the most efficient and methodical ever yet devised, and we have seen the terrible consequences.

INCREDIBLE MORAL DOWNFALL OF GERMANY.

The incredible moral downfall of Germany, for all whose faith is unshaken in divine justice and those inexorable laws which no statesman, strategist or economist has ever evaded with permanent success, merely precedes a political and military downfall on the same prodigious scale; and even as a purely academic question, it is a matter of profound moment to every reasoning citizen of whatever nationality, and more particularly to all who are themselves charged with grave responsibilities in the maintenance of public morality and the education of youth, to inquire dispassionately, what is the significance for us of this monstrous phenomenon. But the question is not academic in the sense of being something removed from the arena of practical affairs. However, secure we may feel in the soundness of our own creed and practice in regard to the fundamentals of public morality, we could not remain indifferent to this moral bankruptcy of what was once a great, and is still a formidable, State, even if these questions were not among the most pregnant issues in a conflict to which we are ourselves irrevocably committed. And they are, in fact, the crucial issues. I have said that this is not only a war of men and munitions on an unprecented scale, but it is also, in a more profound and significant sense, a war of morals, a war of liberty against despotism, of justice against insurgent force, of humanity against all that is base and brutal in man. It is more than a war, it is a crusade. To consumate the victory, which, sooner or later, must be ours, it will be necessary not only to mobilize our military and financial resources but to mobilise also our moral resources. And beyond this immediate task there lies one even greater. When the German legions have been crushed it will fall to us to repair the ruin and devastation they have made; the still greater task of reconstruction will lie before us. How much of the order of things which we have hitherto regarded as established will have passed away in this ordeal of fire no man can tell. This much is certain, that the passing of the clouds will reveal to us a strange and unfamiliar horizon I can conceive of no more solemn reflection than that which must be inspired by a sense of the responsibility which this generation owes to itself and to posterity to see to it that the new order shall be auspicated by all that we can command of courage, wisdom and insight.

MORAL RESOURCES WE CAN COMMAND.

With these vast enterprises before us, we shall do well to consider carefully and be times what are the moral resources which we can command. To part of this problem, with which as an educational institution we are specially concerned, I propose to invite your attention, so far as is possible in a brief and summary survey. Since it has been demonstrated to us in the most signal manner how essential to the well-being not only of individual states but of the whole order of human society is a true conception of citizenship, of civic morals in the widest sense, and the relation between this civic idea and educational ideas and practice, let us endeavour to arrive at some conclusion as to how we stand in these grave matters ourselves.

THE FUNCTION OF EDUCATION.

In some form or another, education is a necessary condition of the permanence of human society in however primitive a form. It is primarily the instrument which enables the new generation to profit by the experience of the old and in the preservation and progress of communities of men it performs a vital and necessary function. Education in this wide sense is therefore an aspect or reflection of the communal tradition itself, and in proportion as the community rises in the scale of political development and consciously evolves a characteristic temperament and tradition, its educational system is necessarily inspired by this tradition and we find it recognized, tacitly or expressly, that the primary purpose of education is to make good citizens. To our modern notions this proposition is so axiomatic that it appears rather a matter for doubt whether any system of education could be consciously put into force for any other purpose. If time and the scope of my address permitted, it would not be difficult to show historically that this is not the case, and that our instinctive conception of education as a great instrument for the moral and intellectual advancement not only of the individual, nor even of the state, but of human society itself; is the mature product of a long and laborious groping after the truth, of persistent enquiry and experiment, of some brilliant successes and many disastrous failures. And it would be vain to imagine that the process is yet complete. If any one in this twentieth century has been sanguine enough to suppose that we had so far profited by the experience of the past as to apply effectively in our civic and national relations the plain lessons which it reads to us, the circumstances of the present war must have been a bitter and peremptory disillusion. Nevertheless, though we must admit the lamentable failure of much that we had regarded as a secure and inviolable pledge for the maintenance of at least a reasonable standard of decency in the intercourse of nations, there are certain principles, the validity of which, in all sane and civilized communities, remains unshaken and will survive, will indeed emerge with enhanced authority from, the horrors and perils of the present times.

IDEA OF COMMON CITIZENSHIP.

What then are these principles, so far as we are concerned in our present enquiry? The first is that the basis of all organized societies must be a moral basis. This moral basis is the political sense of *esprit de corps* which unites all the individual members of a state in a common bond of interest and allegiance; it is, in short, the basis of common citizenship. But this idea, though it is the fundamental basis of civil society, is not sufficient in itself. It may be inspired by the loftiest ethical ideals but, without some further regulating principle, it will result in inevitable conflicts, conflicts between moral ideals themselves, conflicts between individuals and conflicts between the individual and the state Who or what is to determine how such ideas are to be disciplined and placed in their proper coordination, to what extent the individual can pursue his own material or moral or intellectual interests without detriment to the commonwealth and, finally, what are the limits of the control which the state can safely assert over the citizen?

THE IDEA OF LAW.

This leads us to the second great principle. It is the principle of law, which denies to the state the right to arrogate to itself a position of despotism without responsibility to an equitable code of conduct, based on practical experience of human affairs, and which denies to the individual the claim to oppose his interests, whatever their moral or theoretic validity may be, to the manifest interest of the commonwealth. These are the two pillars of State, the idea of citizenship, with all that it implies of liberty, public spirit and mutual affiance, and the idea of law, with all that it implies of justice, order and stability.

EDUCATION, A CURE DISCIPLINE.

My third principle is this. Poets may be born and not made, but good citizens are both. It is the function of education to make good citizens. In the noble words of Milton, "I call therefore a complete and generous education that which fits a man to perform justly skilfully and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war." An education which aims at making a man an efficient but subservient tool of an arbitrary authority is not a civic education; it is merely an instrument of despotism. The training which makes a man expert in some art or craft is not education at all; it is merely instruction or a sort of apprenticeship. There is no education worthy of the name which does not aim at fitting a man to perform all the duties and obligations of a man and a citizen, at developing his best faculties for his own advantage and that of others, and at enabling him to enjoy, according to his capacity, the resources that nature and society place within his reach. Education, then, rightly conceived, is a civic discipline which, by developing and exercising in the most liberal manner of which he is capable the best faculties of the individual, aims at fitting him to discharge the obligations and to enjoy the advantages of citizenship, in a community of free men, united by the bond of common laws, interests and allegiance. It is the instrument above all others most powerful to enable us to hold fast to the heritage of the past, to secure the most complete and rational enjoyment of the present and to provide for the necessities and potentialities of the future.

"THINK IMPERIALLY."

It is, no doubt, a dangerous undertaking to apply a uniform formula, however general its terms, to an Empire of more than 42½ crores of citizens, which comprehends so many races, creeds and tongues and so many grades of civilization from the highest to the lowest. But the undertaking is less formidable if we premise that, though our conception can for the present only be fully realized in the more progressive groups of our great commonwealth, it may be the goal to which the efforts of all should be directed. In the larger spirit of patriotism which is inspired by our common imperial citizenship, there is room and necessity for local patriotism in each member, and in the same manner the common interest will best be promoted by each member pursuing with ardour and perseverance its own specific development, along the lines and by the expedients which its particular circumstances determine. We have our own problems, economic, educational and political, as they have theirs in England, and Australia and Canada. The energy and public spirit which we apply to these problems form a tributary, and an important one, of the great stream which animates the public spirit of the Empire as a whole. We ought, therefore, whether we are considering imperial interests, or our own immediate public concerns, to think imperially. This may sound a vague and rather rhetorical phrase, but it has a definite and practical meaning. The characteristic genius of our polity stands on a basis of freedom, justice, toleration and the recognition of obvious facts. We have always preferred to proceed by evolution rather than by revolution, with an instinctive distrust of abstractions and a reluctance to push things to extremes. Other nations have often derided in us a certain spirit of conciliation or compromise, and equally often they have envied us the results. Above all, in conceding the greatest degree of personal liberty ever attained in a political community, our tradition instinctively presumes an equal measure of individual responsibility and initiative. Therefore when I talk of thinking imperially, I mean that we should approach public problems in an attitude of mind constantly inspired by this characteristic political tradition of ours. The duty of a citizen is not discharged by criticism. It is no less his business to help to construct and to see particularly that his personal responsibility, whatever he can contribute by deed or word in the right direction, is adequately discharged. There are few private activities, there are no public activities, which should not be undertaken with an abiding sense of the reality of our common heritage of imperial citizenship. To Europeans in India, some of whom perhaps are at times disposed to complain of their 'Eastern exile' and to regret the familiar surroundings and amenities of the land of their birth, I would suggest the reflection that no part of his Majesty's wide dominions is alien soil and that to have a share in promoting the welfare of this great Empire is a privilege to be regarded with pride and to be undertaken with a deep sense of personal responsibility. (Cheers.)

THE GROUND OF OUR FAITH.

I would reply in the same terms to those of my Indian fellow citizens who may be inclined to entertain the view that the British Government of India is an alien Government. To gather together into one great imperial community so many creeds and races is a gigantic achievement which inevitably involves the gradual and delicate adjustment of particular interests and aspirations. There are many questions of this nature, for the final solution of which we must possess our souls in patience, confident that for every grievance a remedy will be found. And the ground of our faith is this that we possess inalienably in our political heritage the fundamental principles of justice and conciliation. We must indeed labour ourselves strenuously to apply them to our needs as they arise, but nothing should shake our faith that ultimately they will and must prevail. I can answer for it that this is the honest conviction of every citizen of British birth who reflects soberly on his

(*Continued in page* 5, *Column* 3 *and* 4.)

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SUMMER SWEETS.

THE RIGHT WAY TO STEW FRUIT.

To many people fruit cooked is fruit spoilt, and certainly the fresh flavour is destroyed by cooking. But when the fruit is to be eaten by young children or invalids living in towns cooking it tends to make it not only more digestible but more hygienic, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." Fruit bought in shops has the disadvantage of being picked by casual labour, and it is bound to become somewhat bruised by packing and in cartage, however, much care is taken.

Still there is a right and a wrong way of cooking fruit, and in stewing it is often rendered unpalatable. All fruits are best stewed in a syrup which should be made first. To half a pound of crystallised sugar add a quarter of a pint of water and boil them together until the syrup will coat the spoon. Put the syrup into an earthenware stewing jar, add a pound of fruit, cover the jar, and stew till tender in a moderate oven. If stewed like this the fruit will retain its shape and the flavour will be richer. A slice of lemon rind put into the jar with the fruit and removed before being dished improves the taste greatly.

HOW TO MAKE A FLAWN.

To make a flawn—so seldom seen on an English dinner table and yet so excellent a method of serving fruit with pastry—make first of all a good short crust. Take six ounces of butter and lard to half a pound of fine flour, a squeeze of lemon juice, two ounces of castor sugar, and mix into a paste with the yolk of an egg, using no other moisture. (This paste is often called a foundation paste, and is very delicious as a case for tartlets.) Grease a round tart tin, roll the pastry out and line the tin with it (not thickly), placing round the outer edge a border of paste to form a raised rim. Ornament the rim and prick the lining at the bottom of the dish, then bake for about twenty minutes in a moderate oven. Make a syrup, as directed for stewing, but leave it in the stew-pan, add a pound of fruit, and stew until just tender. Arrange the fruit in the flawn, reduce the syrup, and pour it over the fruit. This dish may be made into a more elaborate sweet by being decorated with whipped cream or with a meringue. If with the meringue it should be just set in the oven.

An imitation flawn can be made by lining the tart tin in the same manner with a plain short crust, made by using half a pound of shortening (lard or butter and lard mixed) to each pound of flour. Mix the dry ingredients to a dough with cold water, using as little as possible. The paste must be very dry or it will not be short.

STEWED FRUIT AND MILK PUDDINGS.

A very nourishing and wholesome pudding is a border of rice with stewed fruit as a centre. The rice must be well cooked, and if the following directions are carried out this pudding might well form the principal course for young children in the summer:—

Wash half a pound of good boiling rice in several waters, and then drain it. Bring slowly to the boil one and a half pint of milk, adding the grated rind of half a lemon and three ounces of white sugar. When the milk boils add the rice and three ounces of suet (beef), chopped or grated as finely as possible. Simmer very slowly till the rice is quite tender, adding another half pint of milk as the rice thickens. When cooked beat up two eggs, remove the rice from the fire, add the eggs, and cook again without actually boiling for five minutes. Then turn into a border mould or, failing that, put a small bright cake tin in the middle of a larger tin or plain mould, pour the rice in the space between the two tins and, when cold, remove the tin in the middle and turn out the rice.

Fruit and tapioca make a good pudding. Stew the fruit and half fill a quart pie dish with it. Bring one pint of milk slowly to the boil, flavouring and sweetening it to taste. Add one and a half ounce of large tapioca, cook until the tapioca is clear and quite soft, pour it on the fruit, place over the top a few pieces of butter, dredge with castor sugar, and brown in the oven.

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THE SIMPLE HAT.

Nobody thinks of buying anything but simple hats at this season, but the difficulty is to get simple hats that are not merely coverings for the head. Straws, even good straws, are apt to be very hard to all but young faces, and felt hats need very careful choosing if they are not to look either rakish or affected. A good plan with a straw hat is to make sure that the crown is not too much like a bowl, and that the brim does not lie quite flat when put on the table, but rises slightly from it after the manner of a French sailor's hat. Without appearing to turn up, this hat really turns up all round, and slightly more at the sides than at the front. This gives the face lightness and necessitates a much less elaborate hair arrangement than do either the straight or the turn-down hats.

Another good plan with a white straw—that is, if it is really white instead of slightly yellow—is not to use the ordinary black ribbon, but to choose a shade of the deepest possible brown—so deep that it might almost be taken for black. This is much softer in appearance than black. The ribbon can also be used under the brim, being laid on round the edge in little pleats about an inch and a half apart, which pleats, of course, grow rather broader as they are gathered into the crown. This has a remarkably softening effect without destroying the simplicity of the hat.

White felt hats are extremely useful both for tennis and for the river. Older people should beware of them, and if they desire whitish felt should choose one of longish pile and cream in colour. There is a very good felt of which the pile is good enough for the hard ribbon band to make a dent in it. The colour is that of pale honey with a touch of lemon in it.

Some excitement was created in the Honorary Magistrate's Court at Lahore on Monday afternoon by a revolver being fired in the verandah during the hearing of the case. It appears that a witness in the case carried a revolver which somehow or other was discharged, inflicting wounds on the owner of the revolver, also on the brother of the complainant for whom the revolver-owner was a witness. Both the men were removed to the hospital and the Police have opened an investigation.

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NEW TEMPERANCE DRINKS.

The woman who provides attractive temperance drinks for her men-folk is the real reformer. She does more to wage war against the drink evil than all the women who talk loudly about the drunken habits of the working man. For the difficulty of the man who wants to follow the royal example and give up intoxicating drinks during the war is to find a satisfactory substitute.

Mrs. Lionel Guest has solved the problem for him. In a book of hers, which is shortly to be published by Mr. John Lane, there are several original recipes for teetotal beverages which are delightfully suited for hot days, and which will prove stimulating and refreshing to the man engaged in war service that demands long hours of labour. A selection is appended.

KOUMISS.

Koumiss is prepared by dissolving four ounces of white sugar in one gallon of skimmed milk and placing in bottles of the capacity of one quart; add two ounces of baker's yeast or a cake of compressed yeast to each bottle. Cork and tie securely, set in a warm place until fermentation is well under way, and lay the bottles on their sides in a cool cellar. In three days fermentation will have progressed sufficiently to permit the koumiss to be in good condition.

MINT VINEGAR.

Fill a wide-mouthed bottle loosely with bruised mint; then fill up the bottle with good vinegar and cork tightly.

MINTADE.

Bruise a large bunch of mint and let it soak for an hour or more in the juice of two lemons, adding the grated rind of one. Make a syrup of two cups each of sugar and water, and boil until it spins a thread, then remove from the fire.

ORANGEADE.

Juice and grated rind of six oranges, two ounces of citric acid, five pounds of sugar, two quarts of boiling water. Pour boiling water over the other ingredients, stir until dissolved; let stand 12 hours, then strain and bottle.

FRUIT PUNCH.

One quart of cold water, two cups of sugar, half a cup of lemon juice, two cups of chopped pineapple, one cup of orange juice. Boil water, sugar, and pineapple 20 minutes; add fruit juice, cool, strain and dilute with ice water.

GINGER PUNCH.

One quart of cold water, one cup of sugar, half a pound of Canton ginger, half a cup of orange juice, half a cup of lemon juice. Chop ginger, add to water and sugar, and boil 15 minutes; add fruit juice, cool, strain, and dilute with crushed ice.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

Pour one pint of sharp vinegar over a quart of raspberries; let it stand 24 hours, then strain on to a fresh quart of fruit; repeat this every day until it has been on six quarts, then strain and put one pound of sugar to every pint of juice. Let it just boil; skim well and bottle.

SPRUCE BEER.

Allow an ounce of hops and a spoonful of ginger to a gallon of water; when well boiled, strain it, and put in a pint of molasses, or a pound of brown sugar and half an ounce or less of the essence of spruce; when cool add a teacupful of yeast, and put into a clean, tight cask; let it ferment for a day or two, then bottle it for use. You can boil the sprigs of spruce fir in place of essence.

ROTHE GRUIZE.

Sieve two bottles of logan berries through a hair sieve, put on to boil with three-quarters of a pint of cold water, a few drops of lemon juice and sugar to taste thicken with cornflour, but not too thick boil for 15 minutes. This is made the day before it is wanted.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY SYRUP.

Mash the fresh fruit, express the juice, and to each quart add three and a half pounds of granulated sugar. The juice heated to 180 Fahrenheit, and strained or filtered previous to dissolving the sugar will keep an indefinte time, canned hot in glass jars. The juice of soft fruits is best when allowed to drop therefrom by its own weight; lightly mash the fruit and then suspend it in a cloth, allowing the juice to drop into a vessel beneath.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION REVOKED.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

GIRDHARLAL SHANTARAM MARVADI v. VITHU CHOTUMBAI & ANOTHER.

This was an application to set aside the order of sanction for prosecution granted by the District Magistrate of Ahmednagar.

The applicant Girdharlal filed a complaint for criminal breach of trust against the opponents in the 2nd Class Magistrate's Court at Pathardi in the Ahmednagar District, alleging that the opponents were his servants, that he had entrusted to them about Rs. 700 for dealing in cattle and that when called to account the deenied having received any money. The Magistrate observed that the sum had been advanced but that the opponents were not his servants and that the case was of a civil nature. He therefore discharged the opponents. Thereupon the opponents applied to the same Magistrate for sanction to prosecute the applicant under s. 193 and 211 of the I.P.C. for instituting a false complaint. The Magistrate held that the applicant had lodged the complaint *bona fide* and refused to grant the sanction On appeal the District Magistrate of Ahmednagar reversed the order of the 2nd Class Magistrate and granted sanction to prosecute the applicant holding that the applicant had acted maliciously in bringing the complaint against the opponent.

Their Lordships set aside the order of the District Magistrate granting sanction, observing that it was undesirable to grant sanction to a debtor against a creditor without very careful consideration when sanction had been refused by the trial Court.

Mr. P. V. Kane appeared for the applicant.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the opponents.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Applications for Discharge under Section 38 (Suspended).

4-14.—Munchershaw Jehangir Khambatta v. Awabai Hormusji Khambatta, Hiralal and Co. On the 1st July, 1914, this Insolvent's discharge was suspended for one year with protection.

96-13.—Payne and Co, Abdul Sacoor Ismail Memon v. Dalsukhrai Gulabchand and Ismail Haji Nurmahomed, Captain and V. On the 6th August, 1914, this Insolvent's discharge was suspended for 12 months with protection.

Applications for discharge under Section 38.

193-15.—Rajaram Laxumon Khage v. Muncherji Byramji Cr No. 4, In person.

467-14.—Burjorji Cowasji Contractor v. Maneksha Kawasji Doctor Cr No. 5. Shroff D and D. Ramchandra M Bhut Cr No. 2, G H Dalal.

506-13.—Gajanan Parashram Purandare and Govind Purshram Purandare v. Nilkant Vithal Purandare and ors, Crs No. 1, In person.

524-13.—Joseph Abdon Pink v. Dhondoo Raghunath, Crs No. 3, In person.

For Hearing of Notice under Section 104.

479-14.—Gangaram Ramdas Multani v. Coorji Gopalji, Cr No. 19, Bhimji & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

POSSESSION OF HOUSE-BREAKING IMPLEMENTS.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Abdul Rahman Shaik Mahomed with being in posession of house-breaking implements one jemmy and knife concealed under his shirt without lawful excuse.

The evidence showed that at 3 a.m. Police Constable No. 212 B arrested the accused at Bhajipala Lane on suspicion and searched him. He found in the accused's possession concealed in his pocket a jemmy and a big pocket knife.

The Magistrate observed in the course of his judgment that the jemmy was as instrument of house breaking. The accused admitted that the articles were found with him and that he was going alone to break open a house with them. The accused was an old offender, he having three previous convictions against him. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

TINDALS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Schneider of the Port Officer's Staff charged Balu Gopal, tindal of prow No. 4950, with sailing in the harbour after dark in contravention of the Port Officer's order. It was alleged that the accused sailed in the harbour on the night of the 15th instant and did not stop until the vessel was fired on twice. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

Sub-Inspector Shunkerrao charged the accused with sailing without lights on the night in question. The accused was fined Rs. 10.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Schneider charged a tindal named Gannoo Lashman with obstructing the P. & O. Company's s. s. Sardinia whilst she was entering the Alexandra Dock on the 5th instant. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 20.

A COCAINE CASE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Chief Inspector Sheriar Talyarkhan charged one Subrati Bachu with selling one bottle cocaine solution and possessing seven other bottles. The accused was arrested on Falkland Road, on the 6th instant with the bottles in his possession. They were sent to the Chemical Analyser who certified the contents to be cocaine hydro chloride.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment for selling the cocaine and two months for possession of the stuff, or in all five months.

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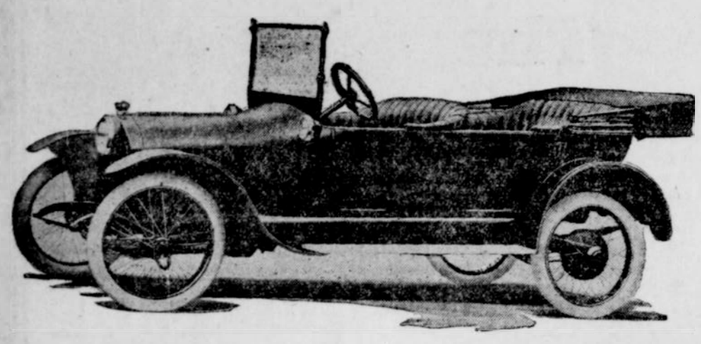

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